THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,711—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... } Rs. 21 to
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... } Rs. 22-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... } doz. bottles
"Glentromie"... ... ... }
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
† ASSAM.....	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th ,,
				Friday.
L GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th ,,
BL CLYDE.....	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th ,,
BL PESHAWUR...	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd ,,
BL ARCADIA.....	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews ..	29th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL COROMANDEL	4500	800	L Reeves.....	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
BL KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
PESHAWUR ..	3927	600	L. H. Moule	2th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th ,,
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th ,,
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE;

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO.....	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	10th Nov.	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
AMPHITRITE.....	L. Lemisich ...	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION.....	B. Vidos.....	3 600	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA..	R. Deperis....	4,200	600	14th Sept.

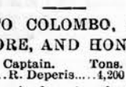
No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA.....	Hutchison	3,547	20th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th Aug. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL.....	J. Hughes	4,100	500	13th Sept.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

EDEN HALL.....	R. N. Jones ...	3,600	400	25th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th August, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th September, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 1,792 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th September, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th September.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd September.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 7th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash
	TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old.....per doz., Rs.	63 0
000	TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... ,, ,,	38 0
00	TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... ,, ,,	34 0
0	TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ,, ,,	30 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch : GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.

,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

BEERS STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles..... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ..... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash..... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half-bottles, cash ..... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons.....	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash...	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR SEPTEMBER 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;

They give

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December.
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"

Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!

Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—

Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)

Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.

Reference for the above can be made to

MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.

Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL.
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise of diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE. Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and the "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. LD.

CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

	Rs.	A.	
Ladies, Real Russia, Oxford Shoes, 1st quality.....	11	8	per pair.
,, ,, ,, Court Shoes, ,, ...	8	0	,,
,, Glace, Kid Oxford Shoes, ,, ...	12	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ,, ...	7	8	,,
,, ,, ,, ,, Jet beaded toes, 1st quality.....	9	0	,,
,, Brown Calf Oxford, Shoes	10	8	,,
,, ,, Court ,, ...	6	8	,,
,, Tan Suede Court Shoes	6	8	,,
,, Slate ,, ,, ...	6	8	,,
,, Tuscan ,, ,, ...	6	8	,,
,, Satin Court Shoes, White, Cream, Blue, Pink, Brown and Black ... from	9	0	,,
,, ,, ,, beaded Toes .....from Rs.	10-8 to 11	8	,,
Children's Black Morocco Oxford Shoes soft and durable .....from Rs.	4-8 to 7	0	,,
Children's Tan Strap Shoes .....from Rs.	2-8 to 4	8	,,

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who d been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

LADY REAY'S FUND.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND FETE.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

A GRAND FANCY FAIR and FETE will be held in Bombay in February next in aid of the Bombay Branch of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA, usually known here as "LADY REAY'S FUND."

All those willing to assist in any way are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Lady Reay's Fund.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "APOLLO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "GOVINO," arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1889.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, GLASOW, and ANTWERP *viâ* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row.

HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM, the PARTNER of the Firm of HAROON CASSUM and Co., hereby informs the public that the partnership carried in the name of Messrs. HAROON CASSUM and Co. has been dissolved as CASSUM OOSMANBHAI, the partner, is dead, and he has commenced the business under the name and style of HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM and Co. on the same premises. Therefore all the letters and correspondences should be addressed to the name and style of HAJEE HAROON EBRAHIM and Co. instead of HAROON CASSUM and Co., and also all the correspondences which have passed in the name of Hajee Haroon Ebrahim and Sons up to date will be answered by the above-mentioned firm, viz., Hajee Haroon Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, the property of E. J. EBDEN, C.S., proceeding on furlough:—

	Rs.
1 Tonga and pair of Bay Ponies, aged (about 14 hands)	700
1 Dunmey and pair White Bullocks	250
1 Bay Galloway (Gulf Arab), 7 years	400
1 Grey do., Arab, aged, carries a Lady	300
1 Double C. F. Express Rifle by Greener, in case, complete, with 100 empty Cartridges and Bullets, bore 500	250
1 Double C. F. Gun, by Holland, in case complete, 12 gauge	200
1 Double P. F. Gun, by Reilly, old, with 200 Cartridge cases. No case	100
1 Square Piano, by Lipp	300
1 Single-poled Tent, Jabalpur, 16 ft. by 16 ft., with 4 ft. verandah, complete	400

Apply to Mr. EBDEN, Bijapur.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

UPON hearing Messrs. CHALK, WALKER, and SMETHAM, the Attorneys for the Liquidators, I appoint FRIDAY, the sixth day of September 1889, at 10-30 in the forenoon, in my Chambers in the Court-house, to fix the remuneration of the said Liquidators, and I direct that this order be advertized once in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* respectively, and be also served upon Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors for Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., the Trustees for Debenture-holders and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.—Dated the 2nd day of September 1889.

J. SCOTT.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS; consisting of Wines and Spirits, Provisions, Bundles and Bars Hoop, Plate, and Rod Iron, Cases Window Glass, Kegs Paint, Casks Alizarine, Boxes Candles, Empty Casks, Cases, and Drums, Hardware, Casks Pitch, Packages Dates, Bags Rice and Grain, Empty Soda-Water Bottles, Photographic Dry Plates, Tin Plates, Glass Hookas, Japanese Wall Screens, Writing Slates, Deck Chairs, Plaster Paris Figures, Packages Cloves, Cases Fire Crackers, Brushes, Drums Turpentine and Linseed Oil, Clay Pipes, Packages Oil Cake, Cases Glass Beads, Tobacco and other miscellaneous goods. Also articles of Dead Stock consisting of Old Tables, Iron and Brass Weights and Scales.

The Sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
For Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 2nd September 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN

BOMBAY

AND STATIONS ON

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE special attention of Merchants and others is called to the very considerable reduction which will be brought into force on and after the First of October next in the rates for conveyance of Goods booked through between all the G. I. P. Railway Stations in Bombay and Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway via Poona and via Hotgi.

For particulars as to these rates, &c., see the Goods Tariffs of the G. I. P. and Southern Mahratta Railways. Full information will also be given on application to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager,
S. M. Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, the Second of September 1889.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOST SECURE AGAINST

FIRE AND THIEVES.

CHUBB'S

NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES.

		Rs.
No. 3—22" by 17" by 16"	one drawer and shelf	214
" 6—4" by 18" by 16"	" "	249
" 10—26" by 20" by 20"	" "	293
" 15—28" by 22" by 21"	" "	338
" 20—31" by 24" by 22"	two drawers "	425
" 41—38" by 29" by 23"	" "	600

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 6lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.—This delicious Tea from COL. HAWE'S TEA ESTATE possess exquisitely delicate flavour, Rs. 1-12 per lb. Liberal Discount to Messes and Traders.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! of strong Steel on Four Rollers, suitable to go under Railway Seats or Cabins, from Rs. 6-14; best value ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR House No. 70, Medows Street. Also Two Shops at Pydhoney, next to F. Bro's. Dispensary. Apply to H. B. Jejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.—A BROUGHAM in good order by STEPHENS and SONS. Apply No. —, care of this paper.

APRICOTS in Syrup and Peaches in Juice by Cross and Blackwell's at Re. 1 per tin.—BULL and Co., General Merchants, No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well-matured Java Tobacco only, and all the lovers of Java Cigars should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED a YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT in a DRAPERY HOUSE (Hills for Hot Season).—Address, stating experience, references, salary, &c., to I. K. L., office of this paper.

WANTED a EUROPEAN SPINNING MASTER for a MILL at Ahmedabad. State salary and antecedents. Address "M.," care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Apollo House, Marine Street.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

POONA FANCY DRESS BALL.—Dresses, &c, for hire or made up to order.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-4; Paper, 4 annas.

VERY ELEGANT—NEW.—The Flexible Silver BRACELET with WATCH, specially adapted for Ladies. Best make, highest finish.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—AGENTS, PHIPSON and Co.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3. Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. Now consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay, Poona and Secunderabad.

WANTED.

A MANAGER for the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, established at Nagpur.

He must be a first class Civil and Mechanical Engineer and possess experience in Mill building and setting up of Machinery, &c. Salary Rs. 300 per month, rising to Rs. 500. Further particulars on requisition. Apply at once with testimonials to

BAPURAO DADA, Pleader,
Secretary and Manager of the Central Provinces Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company Limited, Nagpur.

Dated 7th August 1889.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DIRECTORY

FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAMODAUR RATANSEY, of 27, Kalbadevi, is no longer SUB-AGENT for Messrs. W. S. KIMBALL and Co., Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturers, United States, whose goods can now be had from Messrs. HORMUSJEE ADERJEE and Co., Shaik Abdool Rahman Street, opposite Crawford Market.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hummum Street.

WE have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our firm at

75, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. TH. ILLEK and MR. M. OSTERMAYER are AUTHORIZED TO SIGN the firm by procuration.

ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,
London and Calcutta.

1st September 1889.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rupess (60) sixty per share and Bonus on shareholders' contributions for the year ending 30th June 1889 have been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd September 1889 at the registered Office of the Company, on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1889.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending 30th June 1889 has been declared and made payable on and after the 2nd September 1889 at the Registered Office of the Company on production of share certificates, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order.
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st August 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is AUTHORIZED by the NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK BAHADUR, of Hyderabad (Deccan), to give public notice that he will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by Dadabhoy Rustomjee Vacha, Sorabjee Dadabhoy Vacha, or any other person whatsoever, in the name of his late Brother, the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, after the 5th of July last, on which date his deceased Brother left Poona for Hyderabad.

A. W. FORBES,
Attorney for the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk.

Hyderabad, 28th August 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following TEAKWOOD BOARDS, viz:—
50 tons 3" by 4 or 4½" by 26 feet long and upwards.
50 tons 5" by 4 or 4½" by 26 feet long and upwards.

Tenders must be made upon the Company's form, sealed and superscribed:—"Tender for Teakwood Boards" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, 25th September, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

Specification and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 30th August 1889.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. ANHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,361 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 4 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 412 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,573 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Battsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Previous advertisements are hereby cancelled.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATON

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*

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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,

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Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re 5; interleaved, Re. 6.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS

OF

MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

STUTGART, ESTABLISHED 1809.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

GOLD MEDAL—Melbourne Exhibition, 1889.

(HIGHEST AWARD.)

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OR ON HIRE.

PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.

OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.

PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner

BY

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

"THE SOLID GRAND PLAIN SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID BOUDOIR" PIANOFORTE.
For cash with order, Rs. 710.	For cash with order, Rs. 780.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350.
On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.
By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA. } MARCKS & CO., LD., { 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SCOTCH WHISKIES FOR SALE.

LANGHOLM WHISKY.—A few cases of this excellent Scotch Whisky just landed at Rs. 24 per case.

DEVANHA WHISKY.—A small consignment of this celebrated old Highland Whisky received direct from Messrs. Wm. Black & Co., the distillers, at Rs. 27 per case.

MITCHELL & Co.'s WHISKY.—This well-known Scotch Whisky, just landed, is offered at Rs. 18 per case to ensure speedy sale. Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS, Apollo Road.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,

Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 33 0	" ..

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	..
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Larose	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux	" 20 0	" ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 32 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 4	" ..
A Doigeon Fils & Co	" 23 5	" ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 6	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 7	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..
P. Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	" 20 0	" ..

BURGUNDY

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	..
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	..

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	..
"	" 22 8	..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	..
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	" 18 0	..

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 4	..

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	" 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	" 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
SwissCheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2½ to 3½	" 0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin Re. 1

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" ..
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 2
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

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A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

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Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£993,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,250
RESERVE FUND	£100,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	982½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	419
National Bank	37,330	250	125	5 do.	165

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	585xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	730
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...		240
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Khamgaum Cotton Press Co	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Manmar Manfg. Co....	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Mercantile Press	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	225
Motusati Co	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	450
New Indian Press.....	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	580
Prince of W. Press ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	824
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sind Press Co.....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sassoon Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Volkart Press.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
KhamgaumManfg. Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665
	400		250		250nl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cost Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 142
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.'.....	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,575
Do. (3rd Issue) ..	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	1	...	310
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	11
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	367½xd
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	90
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	3 p.a.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	367½
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	58
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	90
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10½
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	135
Western India Flour M. M. Mody & Co.....	000	1	125	Nil.	35 / 48

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	91
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,000	500	500	...	300
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	-
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	...	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,00	Rs. 25	565
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	500	Rs. 224	570
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	430
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	730
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	110
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	50	Rs. 50	1,170
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	310
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 25	645xd.
Coorla S. & W. Ld.. .	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	475
David Mills Co., Ld..	1,800	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	515
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415	50	50	Rs. 50	660xd.
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,00	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co..	420	1,00	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	50	...	650xd.
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,010
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	50	Rs. 25	530xd.
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,800	25	25	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	665xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	50	1		100
Increased ...	1,483	25	97	Rs. 15	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld..	900	1,00	1,00	...	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,00	Rs. 45	965
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	615
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	685
Kukhmidas Khimji	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	975
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 55	149xd.
Madras United S.	600		1,000	Rs. 100	2,060
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500		100	Rs. 7	105
Marzagon S. & Mfg.	5,000		250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,655
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	10	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	685
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	395
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs. 5	195
Presidency Mills Co.,	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1 090
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,189		125	...	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,500	Rs. 50	1,125
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,490
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soondercas S. & W	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	287½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	385
Star of India.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	865
Victoria Mfg. Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500	..	..
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	540

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98 13-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debentures Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate.....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	...
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds.....	963

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-14-6
Carolus	,, 218
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 268
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7-6
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-15
Pekin	,, 23-3

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	Is. 4 3-16d.
Do, do.	Telegraphic	Is. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	Is. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do...	Is. 4 11-32d.
Do, Credit	3 Do do...	Is. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	Is. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	Is. 4¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	Is. 4¼d.
France.....	3 Do do...	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do...	1·73½
Calcutta.....	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	995-8
China	60 Do. do...	221½

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st September, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·815
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)....	85·6
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind.*.....WNW, W, WNW, WNW.	NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	·315
Fall of Rain.....	0·26
Total fall during month	0·26
,, ,, year	61·59
Additional fal of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2ndSept. ..	0·29

*From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, at Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st :—Assam (s), from Aden Yesterday.—Govino (s), from London ; Bisagno (s) and Orion (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The steamer Booldana sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

DELINQUENT BUTCHERS.—Rama Bhima and Narayen Bhewa, two low-caste Hindoo butchers, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. P. Ryan for selling putrid meat.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Labourdonnais and Apollo entered on Sunday last, and the steamer Govino entered yesterday. The steamer Mobile left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Lycia and Oriental entered on Sunday last, and the steamer Bisagno entered yesterday. The steamer Armenia left on Sunday last.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Moti Lukmandass, an iron merchant, has reported to the police the loss of several currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 285. He thinks he must have dropped them in the Marwaree Bazaar.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—*Stripes.*—Mr. Barton (capt.), Mr. Graham, Capt. Bishop, Capt. Baxter, Mr. Glasehook. *White.*—Capt. Tufnell (capt.), Mr. Summer, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Steel, and Mr. Thurburn. Play to commence at 5-15 p.m.

A MAIMED PILGRIM.—On Saturday evening a Mahomedan woman named Jaffray was removed from on board the s. s. Deccan to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital. During the squal, which the vessel encountered on her voyage to this port the woman was thrown against the bulwarks and rather severely injured.

EXCITING ADVENTURE WITH A RABID DOG.—A pariah dog belonging to one Heerajee went mad on Sunday and bit his master. He next attacked two unoffending wayfarers, but a policeman very pluckily rushed to the rescue and brained the brute before he could do much damage. The injured men were removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

A DISHONEST PUNKA-PULLER.—A punka-puller named Dhoolab Doolal was yesterday brought before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Court charged with a series of thefts committed from his master's house, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was arrested while disposing of the property in the native town.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A young woman named Kuisao was brought before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a well on the Esplanade on the 29th ultimo. The accused, who in defence averred that she lost her balance and fell into the water, was sentenced to three days' simple imprisonment.

BURGLARS ABROAD.—On Sunday evening Keekabhoy Sultanalli and his wife, a respectable and religious couple, residing in Sootar Chawl, repaired to a mosque to pray. While they were thus engaged some burglars broke into their house, and after prizing the lock of the only cupboard in the room, abstracted therefrom two gold bangles and several other, though less valuable, articles of jewellery.

THE DANGERS OF THE NATIVE TOWN.—An old Goanese named Pascoal Fernandez on Saturday narrowly escaped the fate of the celebrated old woman who was killed by the fall of a cherry stone on her head. He was toddling down alone in Dhobie Talao, when the part of a window of a house belonging to a Parsee named Rustomjee Nanabhoy fell on his head and stunned him. He was taken at once to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he soon came to, having escaped with a slight contusion.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Govind Luximon, a store lascar employed in the Bombay Arsenal left his little son, a child of twelve years of age, asleep on the verandah of a house at Girgaum on Sunday evening, and has not yet ceased to regret his want of parental solicitude. [illegible] the unprotected and unconscious child dexterously removed it and decamped. He has not been heard of since.

ROBBING THE BLIND.—Another idol shattered ; mendicancy can no longer be deemed a safeguard against the Hindoo thief. On Sunday evening a blind beggar named Khooshen Ragoo, a well-known figure on the Stone Bunder, complained in the most heart-rending tones to the constable on duty that a sacriligeous vagabond of his own caste had robbed him of a pair of silver armlets, worth Rs. 60, which represented the accumulated savings of two decades.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Dadur Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) on the body of an old man named Gunnoo Toolajee. The deceased belonged to one of the permanent way gangs, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in attempting to cross the lines at the Dadur Station, was run over by an incoming train and killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—Vithal Jeevan, a tailor living in Lohar Chawl, was moved some time ago by the very destitute condition of his friend Vithul and took him under the shelter of his roof and clothed and otherwise cared for him. But, like the vulgar little boy of Mayote, Vithul made his benefactor a very scurvy return for his kindness, for the other night, when the trusting tailor went out to buy the Indian equivalent of "double X," Vithul left the house with a pair of gold armlets, worth Rs. 70, and the best part of the tailor's wardrobe. He left no address, and the police are trying to find out his present whereabouts.

A THIEFING FAMILY.—A young Mahomedan named Russool Sadoola was brought before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade police court, yesterday on a charge of theft, having run away with another lad's cap on Sunday. Superintendent Brewin, on the theft being proved, remarked that Russool was one of a thieving family, his father having spent a number of years in prison, his elder brother being also well-known to the police. The Superintendent said he had applied more than once to have the family deported without avail. No other conviction being proved against the boy he was sentenced to receive six stripes with the birch.

HOW DELAYS ARE CAUSED IN COURT.—Mr. Hamilton took exception yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court to the manner in which several charge-sheets were placed before him without either the accused, complainants, or the police in charge of the cases being in court, such delay in the bringing up of the offenders before him impeding the work of the court. His worship also remarked that cases in which three charges of a similar nature were preferred against the same prisoner should be made out on the charge-sheets as one case, adding that if it was done it would prevent the time of the court being wasted by his having to record the same evidence in such cases over and over again.

JEWEL ROBBERY.—On Thursday last a widow named Godavari, residing at Cawasjee Patel Street, informed the police that a box belonging to her and which she kept in her room had been opened apparently by means of a false key and a small case of jewellery carried off. She could not, however, give any clue as to who might have committed the robbery. Inspector Young then set about making inquiries, and his suspicions fell on one named Govind Kooshal, who resided next door to the complainant. Subsequent enquiries elicited the fact that he had pawned some of the property with a Marwarree at the market, who had disposed of it to another jeweller in the native town. Accused was found guilty on being brought before Mr. Hamilton at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AN INSATIATE THIEF.—A young Mahomedan woman named Hussainbee shared the house of one Karhlofa in Camateepoora. She proved an undesirable lodger, and constantly appropriated any small change she found lying about. Karhlofa, however, was in love with her comely face and forgave her all. One evening last week, when her lover was out, Hussainbee robbed his wardrobe of several coats and a pugree, and straightway repaired to the shop of a Marwaree named Nowla to pawn them. Nowla was in his sanctum, eating his dinner. There was a silver lota on the counter. Hussainbee, believing that the screen effectually hid her from the Marwaree's view, laid hands on the lota and started for another pawn-broker's shop situate at the end of the street. Nowla, however, had seen her little manœuvre and gave chase. He soon came up with her, and being impervious to all the charms of the thieving siren, promptly made her over to a policeman. She was tried by Mr. Ryan, who considerately ordered her to be lodged and fed for two months at the expense of Her Majesty's Government.

THIEVING AT THE DOCKS.—Mr. Hamilton had several cases of thefts committed at the docks before him for disposal yesterday. Suliman Haji was charged by Constable Moore, of the dock police, with stealing two knives and one fork, valued at Rs. 2, the property of the B. I. S. N. Co., and also with stealing a brass tap handle from the s. s. Labourdonnais. Evidence in support of the charges having been given by Mr. Luming, the chief officer of the s. s. Oriental, and a fireman belonging to the French mail steamer. The accused was convicted of both the charges and sentenced to two months' hard labour.—Joseph Francis being found guilty of stealing two towels, valued at one rupee, the property of the P. & O. Company, was on the evidence of Mr. Lee, the chief steward of the s. s. Thames, convicted and sent to jail for one month, the prisoner having been arrested while endeavouring to leave the docks with the property in his possession.—Constable Moore also charged Perha Jagro before his worship with broaching cargo in the hold of the s.s. Rufford Hall and stealing 3½ pairs of stockings, valued at Rs. 1, the property of the Hall Line. Mr. J. Smith, the third officer, having identified the property as belonging to the company, his worship sentenced Perha to fifteen days' imprisonment.—Sunga Essoo being also convicted of stealing a brass thumb screw from a port hole in the fireman's quarters on board the P. & O. s. s. Thames was also sent to jail for eight days.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

INTERESTING TO HOUSE PROPRIETORS.

JAMNADAS GIGABHAI AND OTHERS *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

In this case the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant might be restrained from pulling down or removing the premises, Nos. 19-27, Pinjrapole Street, or any portion or portions thereof ; that the defendant might be made to pay costs of this suit ; and that the plaintiffs might have such further relief as the nature of the case might require.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Munsooklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Counsel, in moving the application, said that the plaintiffs were the trustees of the charities of the late Hurgovin Anandji Desai, and, as such, possessed a block of buildings, Nos. 19-27, situated in Pinjrapole Street, and used as stables. That, on or about the month of July, 1888, his clients in order to lessen the risk of fire erected corrugated iron sheets in place of the old bamboo partition walls in these stables, at the same time removing four out of the ten wooden posts there, which supported a hay loft, replacing them with others. And that his client maintained they were not required, under provisions of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, which were then in force, to give notice of any of these alterations to the defendant. That, on the 10th April last, defendant sent them a notice, under section 351 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, to show cause why these buildings should not be removed, altered, or pulled down. (Here counsel read copies of correspondence which passed between the plaintiffs' solicitors and defendant, with copy of the notice.) Continuing, he said that his clients had not received any reply from Mr. Ollivant to their letter of the 29th June last, in which they stated that the only alteration which had been made on the premises were the substitution of a bamboo partition with corrugated iron sheets which could not be considered as a violation of municipal regulations of section 347 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, but that they had seen a report in the newspapers of the 29th August last to the effect that the defendant had applied for and obtained the leave of the Standing Committee to pull down the premises in question, and his clients believed that, unless restrained by the High Court by an injunction, the Commissioner would shortly enter and pull them down. Considering that the work aforesaid had been commenced and completed prior to the operation of the New Municipal Act, the defendant had no power with reference to such work under that Act, and even that if the Act had been in operation before the commencement of the alterations, the defendant would not be justified in removing or pulling down these premises or any portion of them ; and counsel submitted further that, under the Bombay Municipal Act, of 1872 and 1878, the defendants had no such power.

[illegible] interim injunction, ordering the plaintiffs to give the usual undertaking.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A SHIP.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SHEIK ABDOOL RAHIMAN *alias* BALA WALAD SHEIK IDEUS.

This was an appeal against the conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge, Ratnagherry, on the 2nd May last, for criminal breach of trust as a carrier, under section 407, I. P. C, and mischief with intent to destroy a vessel of over twenty tons, for which offences he was sentenced to a cumulative term of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangirshaw, appeared in support of the appeal, while Mr. Branson supported the conviction and sentence, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appearing on behalf of the Crwn.

The facts of the case briefly are that the accused, who was the tindal or captain of a pattimar, named Raghunath, of the port of Bankot, received about the 4th January last, at Aleppy, on the Malabar Coast, a cargo consisting of 435 packages of cocoanuts, valued at Rs. 6,470, along with some coir, worth about Rs. 488, for transsort to the port of Bombay, which he while out at sea transperred into two other similar vessels named respectively the Salamati and Shwanti, which conveyed and sold their cargoes, one at Malwan and the other at Chiplun where the cocoanuts were in some instances identified by the original owners. The accused after getting rid of the best part of the carrgo scuttled and sank the vessel, and spread the report that it had foundered with all cargo from stress of weather after springing a leak. The appellant in his petition prayed for a setting aside of the sentence, on the grounds that the conviction was against the weight of the evidence recorded in the case ; that the Sessions Judge was wrong in holding that the accused dishonestly sold part of the cargo entrusted to him ; that he also was wrong in holding accused guilty of scuttling the vessel ; that the Sessions Judge should not have believed the testimony of the seamen of the Raghunath, as they were all admittedly accomplices in the scuttling of the ship; that the Sessions Judge was wrong also in not believing the evidence given on accused's behalf ; and that the assessors had differed from the judge.

Mr. Whitworth in his summing up said that the three most important points for decision were : whether the accused, while on the way from Aleppy to Bombay, dishonestly disposed of portions of the cargo, whether he intentionally had the pattimar sunk at sea, and whether he had the jurisdiction to try the charges. That as to cases reported in Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. 7, page 89, and Vol. 8, page 63, are relied upon to show that if the sinking of the pattimar was more than three miles from the coast, the act is not an offence under the Penal Code. It it also urged that the alleged breach of trust was at Sukeri in Portuguese territory, and no certificate from the Political Agent there has been furnished as required by section 188, C. P. Code. He was, however, of opinion that he had jurisdiction, as this had happened far out at sea. Referring to the breach of trust, the Sessions Judge said, it consisted of three distinct acts : 1st, the sale of about 300 bags of the cargo to one Ibrahim, the master of a vessel called Shwanti ; 2nd, the sa'e of about 200 bags to one Ahmad, the master of a craft called the Salamati and, 3rd, the disposal of about twenty bags, off Palshet in the Ratnagherry District. From the evidence of the men of the Raghunath it appeared that, when off Palshet, the accused went ashore, and shortly afterwards two boats [coming alongside were loaded with about twenty bags of cocoanuts. That with regard to the sales to Ibrahim and Ahmad there was the testimony of the crews of the three vessels, and that, though they had in a way partini pated in the transaction, yet their stories agreed, and they did not attempt to screen themselves from the obvious crimes of disposing of the cargo and scuttling the vessels, and that it was very improbable that the crews of all the vessels could be won over to give evidence against themselves and their employer. That the fact of the Shwanti being provided with empty gunny bags went a great way to show that some such thing was intended, as the cocoanuts which usually came from Alleppy were bound in bales, whereas sacks would less likely be recognised. But that, apart from the credit due to the witnesses and the character of their story, there are important circumstances which corroborate them. Both the other vessels belonged to Bankot, and both left for Sukeri empty except for the gunny bags and some ballast, and both obtained their port clearances on the 18th January, and left, one for Malwan and the other for Chiplun. At Chiplun cocoanuts to the value of Rs. 1,708 are sold on Ibrahim's account, and on arrival of the Salamati at Chiplun 198 bags were sold on account of Ahmad under the instructions of Ibrahim. That the vessel was scuttled by, or by order of, accused was also proved. Accused's account is not credibles as that, according to other witnesses, no other vessel had experienced stress of weather ; and if there was violence sufficient to overturn a pattimar of 44 tons, it was difficult to see how a dozen men could make the shore in a canoe. That all should get off without accident and arrive without any of their kit was alone suspicious. His Honour differing from both the assessors, found Shaik Abdul Rahman guilty both of criminal breach of trust as a carrier and of mischief with intent to destroy vessel, sentencing him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel's argument at length, dismissen the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbadabai and another *vs* Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha *vs* Valibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M. D and J ; J C Cama ; P. G and S ; M. E and H ; H Bicknell ; L S F and N ; and N and H.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha *vs* Vallibhoy Khanbhoy and others—M, D and J ; J C Cama ; P, G and S ; M. E and H ; H Bicknell ; L. S. F and N ; N and H : and B and H.

For hearing on exception to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—William Loudon *vs* Khatao Raoji and others—L, S, F and N ; P, G and S ; and B and H.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

414-87—Little, S, F, and N—Dadoba Putlaji and others *vs* Narayen Putlaji and others—R and B, and J G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

42-88—H Bicknell—Nanabhai Wishwanath and another *vs* Jadowjee Camulsey and another—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

370-89—Balk, and D—Rahimtoola Motan *vs* Oosman Gam and others.

375-89—Roughton and B—The New Apollo Press Co, Limited *vs* Hurridass Soondersy and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

388-89—Tyabji and D—Mungildas Tapidas *vs* Sadanand Essoba—Chalk, W and S.

393-89—In person—Ruttonji Bapoobhai and others *vs* Ghela Ludha and others.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rufford Hall s—200 packages Epsom salts, H Mooljee and Co.

Armenia s—30 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—10 packages medicine and 50 packages chemicals, Phillips and Co ; 25 packages medicine, H Mooljee and Co ; 7 cases medicine &c, Treacher and Co ; 4 cases musical instruments and music books, B X Furtado and Bros ; 4 cases toilet powder, The Bombay Co ; 2 hogsheads cognac, Cutter Palmer and Co.

Clyde s—101 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee

Kangra s—47 packages oilmanstores, &c, S Heptoola ! 19 packages soap, M Ebrahim.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sutlej s—51 cases brandy, Dunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—500 barrels cement, Volkart Bros ; 10 cases vermouth, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL

Volturno s—4 barrels rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Merton Hall s—3,500 [illegible] 80 bales cotton, H Korejee ; 105 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—2 bales cotton, P A Fialho ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co ; 9 bales tanned skins and hides, C Joomabhoy and Co ; 22 bales tanned skins, H I H Gunny ; 6 cases Europe wearing apparel and 6 cases curios, Wm Watson and Co ; 3 cases tortoise shells, E Papia.

Dunedin s—30 cwts deer horns, W Poonja and Co ; 158 cwts gum Arabic, S Runchordas ; 66 cwts black pepper, M Ganjee ; 17 cwts ivory E Sewjee ; 6 bales tanned hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 72 cwts gum arabic, T Khetjee ; 8 bales tanned skins, A Cader ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld ; 240 cwts clove stems, A Hemraj ; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, E Currimbhoy ; 3 cases tortoise shells, E Papia ; 3 bales tanned hides, E Peerdina ; 110 cwts horns, 1½ cwts wax and 6 cwts fishmaws, V Poonja and Co ; 60 cwts cloves, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—999 cwts castorseed,

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,

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NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER sold by the COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.

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Also Second-hand Pianofortes by other Makers, delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white nansooks.
1 case colored trousering cloth.
2 cases colored velvet.
1 case white flannel.
2 bales white handkerchiefs and towels.
2 ,, grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
28 cases Drebers Beer in quarts and pints.
DD AM—5 cases milk powder, ex s.s. Ganges.
By order of Messrs. Kessowji Tulsidass, &c., and on account of Goolamally Jewanjee—
10 cases 80 boxes American Tobacco.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAMER MIRKA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vieram, Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their office, Hummum Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m.

The steamship Mirka of 1,701 tons, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour, with all her boats, tackle, stores, furniture, fittings, and a quantity of coals. The steamer recently arrived here from Zanzibar, and is now on view in the Bombay Harbour.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lot will be knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 3, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable properties on the days and in the lots following:—

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 22.

At 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 5th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions o Government, together with the messuages, tenements, and bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Kirkee Station, and bearing No. 24,

At 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at the Neutral Lines, Poona, and bearing No. 23.

At 5 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1889.

LOT NO. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, subject to the usual conditions of Government, together with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows, and all other, the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Native Infantry Lines, and bearing No. 8.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 9th September 1889.

LOT NO. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or two separate bungalows, and all other the hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhamboorda village, containing by admeasurement eight acres and twenty-one goontas or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Poona District, under survey No. 180, and which piece or parcel of land was registered in 1865 in the name of Sir Robert Phayre (then Lieutenant Colonel Phayre) and now registered in the name of the said Khan Bahadur Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Mahomedan Dargah; on or towards the west by General Marriott's bungalow; on or towards the north by the public road to Government House; and on or towards the south by the said Bhamboorda village. To suit the convenience of intending purchasers, this lot may be put up in two lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the vendor's solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 3, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2.

THE sluggish current of monsoon business has been further impeded during the past week by native holidays, and we have even less to chronicle this evening than was the case last Monday. A few contracts in Cotton of the new crop by European buyers have transpired, but otherwise scarcely anything has been doing in that staple, local consumers having generally retired from the market for ready stuff. Seeds and Wheat, in presence of dull advices from the other side, heve not been wanted for export, and these markets have been quiet at some decline in prices. Exchange, though easier to-day, in sympathy with Silver and Calcutta, has, under the same influences, been firm at an appreciable advance in rates, and quotations this evening are still 1-32d. higher for Bank Bills and 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits than they were a week ago. A further decline of nearly one per cent. has taken place in Four per cent. Government Paper. Freights are quiet but steady. There has been less doing in imports owing to the holidays, and arrival transactions are still confined to a narrow compass by the disparity in price between here and Manchester. The rainfall has continued light here and generally in the mofussil, but with few exceptions reports continue to be of a favourable tenor.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,89,048
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	5,79,967
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	14,79,190
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	14,93,469
Loans	Inc.	,,	57,114
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	4,42,851
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	8,695
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	14,68,102

Although the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, according to the statement issued this afternoon, had declined to some 116 lakhs, thus showing a diminution of over 14½ lakhs since the previous Saturday, money in the open market is, if anything, easier than it was a week ago; and a glance at the figures given above shows that the falling off in the balance has not been due to any material expansion of the trade demand. For in Bills discounted there has again been a diminution of nearly 4½ lakhs, reducing the decrease caused by the withdrawal of private Deposits and slightly larger amount out on Loan, to about 11 lakhs. This decrease is nearly covered by an accession of Government Deposits, and the net falling off in the Cash Balance is found to be owing to a considerable increase in Government Securities. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Although this market was very dull as to business last Tuesday, the tone was firm all day, and an advance of 1-32d., which was quoted early in the day for three months' sight Credits in presence of the enhanced rates of discount on the other side extended afterwards to Bank Paper. A few Merchants' Bills were sold at 1s. 4 15-32d. for forward delivery, this having been still the forward rate at closing, and some Bank remittance was placed at the advance. On Wednesday the market opened firm in sympathy with a further advance in the price of Silver in London, and higher quotations from Calcutta, at the previous day's rates for Bank remittance, and at an advance of 1-32d. in three months' sight Credits both ready and forward. Later on the forward quotation for the latter hardened and became 1s. 4 17-32d., September and April to June delivery only having probably been negociable at 1s. 4½d.; but very little was done to test the market either way. Strengthened by a further advance on the price of Silver at home and by the higher rates paid for Council Bills and Transfers, the market [illegible] to Merchants' Bills coming out; while beyond a very slight enquiry only for forward Bank Paper at higher rates, nothing was going on in that direction. Forward Credits for October-March delivery were quoted at 1s. 4 9-16 and remittance the same ready as forward. The Banks were closed on Friday for a native holiday, and on their reopening on Saturday the market was firm, and continued so all day at Thursday's closing rates for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1-32d. advance on that for 3 months' sight Credits. Something was done in forward remittance at 1s. 4 11-32d. for Bank Demand for October and onwards, but Mercantile Bills became scarcer with the advancing rate. To-day, in sympathy with easier rates from Calcutta, combined with 1-16d. per oz. lower quotation for Silver from London (the Mint having, it is understood, filled its requirements in the meantime), our market opened weaker, and a decline of 1-32d. in Bank remittance was afterwards established. Rates, however, have been fairly steady at the decline, and a few ready or nearly ready Merchants' Bills have come out at 1s. 4 7-32d.; but very little forward. Some remittance was taken up early in the day at 1s. 4 6-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4 5-16d., our closing quotations, ready and forward, being:—

Bank Demand		1s. 4 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 ½d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 15-32d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	1s. 4 11-16d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·73¼	,,
Do.	6 do.	1·74¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER still further improved in the earlur part of last mail-day and 99 7-16 became the rate for cash and the near account for a time, but with sellers at the price on both lines, and the September account quoted at 99½. Before the market closed, however, a reaction set in, and the cash and 30th inst. quotation became 99 5-16, 103 being named for 4½ per cent Paper. On Wednesday the movement was downward, 1-16 per cent. decline having been established in Fours both for cash and the approching settlement, at 99½, in the earlier part of the day, which became ⅝ before closing, when 99 3-16 was the rate; while for the September account, 99, buyers, was the quotation. On Thursday, in view of the August settlement, four per cents had a fall of 9-16 per cent., the cash and selling rate having declined in the first instance to 98⅞, which was also quoted for the September account; but later on the ready rate further receded to 98⅝, at which it closed. On re-opening on Saturday after the native holiday on Friday the market was weaker, and the cash price of Four per cents declined to 98⅜, while for the September account 98 13-16, was named throughout the day. There has been a weak and very quiet feeling in the market to-day, and very little doing, but rates have not changed materially, 98⅜ having been the cash quotation, and 98 13-16 for this month's settlement throughout the day, though at closing 98 13-16 was named for Money, 103 has been the nominal price of 4½ Paper throughout the week.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds and Port Said Bonds are unaltered at Rs. 106 and 96⅜, respectively.

SHARES have not attracted much attention during the past week, and in cases where there has been any change in value since last Monday our quotations this evening generally show a decline. Ripon Mill shares are Rs. 75 lower; Jewraz Balloo has declined Rs. 20; Queen, Rs. 17½; Alliance, City of Bombay, Indian Manufacturing, Imperial, and Morarji Gokuldas, Rs. 10 each; Oriental, Khatao Maconji, Jamshed, and David, Rs. 5 each; and Lackmidas Khimji, Rs. 2½. On the other hand, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares have advanced Rs. 15; Central India, Rs. 20; Howard and Bullough, Presidency, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5; and Mazagon, Rs. 2½. In Press shares, Munmar are Rs. 20 lower; New Indian have declined Rs. 10; Apollo and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 each, and Mercantile Rs. 2½. Colaba Press shares are Rs. 5 higher. Clydesdale Dyeing are Rs. 80 down. In miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 10 higher and Kemp and Co. Rs. 3½. Southwell and Austin are Rs. 15 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no improvement in the demand from the up-country markets since the date of our last report, and none is expected with much confidence till the end of the present month. Dealers, however, seem determined to hold out for current rates for staple *Grey Goods* even in the absence of any important wholesale demand, and we call prices generally unchanged from those quoted a week ago. There has also been no alteration in the position or prices of *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* or *Printed Goods,* and the offtake of all *Imported Goods* for the week is estimated at about 2,300 packages. *Local Goods* have been quiet at previous quotations, and the rates since last Monday are put down at about 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—A rather steadier feeling for imported yarns has been apparent, but the volume of business in them has not expanded, and we call prices unchanged all round. The sales of local spinnings advised by wire from Hongkong for the week ending on last Wednesday amounted to 3,500 bales with Exchange the same as before. Buyers for China have been only making purchases of No. 10s. at current rates, but and 16s. and 20s. they offer ⅛ anna lower. Spinners are trying their best to make clearances at a decline of 1-16 anna, but have failed to meet with purchasers, and consequently no business of importance has transpired on sellers' terms. The week's Sales have hardly exceeded 900 bales, and the market may be called slack at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4¼	to 5	per	lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	,, 5½	,, 5¼		,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	,, 5½	,, 6		,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	,, 5½	,, 6½		,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	,, 6¼	,, 6¾		,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	,, 6½	,, 6¾		,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	,, 7 3-16	,, 7⅜		,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	,, 7¾	,, 8		,,

METALS.—There has been a better feeling both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metals,* though only a moderate business has been reported in the former and less in the latter. The market closes firm for both with *Copper* quoted 8 as. per cwt., and *Yellow Metals* 4 as. to 8 as. per cwt. higher. *Iron* has continued quiet, a limited demand having resulted on a small business, but prices are quite unchanged.

COALS.—The improvement in the tone of the market noticed in our last report has continued, and importers have during the past week again been enabled to transact business for September-October shipment, buyers having been found for a cargo of 3,600 tons of Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 21, and about 3,000 tons of Daveson's West Hartley, for the same shipment, at Rs 19 per ton. The stock on the bunders is now somewhat reduced, but the demand so far has been for retail lots only. A better enquiry, however, is expected as the month advances, and considerable clearances, it is hoped, will be effected from the bunder stock. The market closes firm and advancing at the following quotations:—

Powell's	Rs. 21-8 per ton
Davison's	,, 19 ,,
Louds	,, 18 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been very little enquiry for this staple during the past week, even from the Mills, and with native holidays intervening, business in ready stuff has been within a very small compass, the tone of the market, however, having been steady on the whole, though quiet, and prices generally unaltered for stock in green, though for arrival contracts in new Bengals and Broach rather lower rates have been named. The few ready purchases which have been made by local spinners have consisted chiefly of Karanja at Rs. 221½-3½, Dhulia Ginned at Rs. 208, and Bengals at Rs. 209-19; and forward contracts by European buyers are reported in "Good" Bengals for January delivery, at Rs. 177, in "Fully Good," for the same delivery, at Rs. 186, and in "Good" Khangaum for February-March delivery at Rs. 215 per candy. Some transactions of Broach for March delivery on about the basis of previous contracts are also reported, but they have taken place between native operators. The market closed quiet but steady this afternoon with prices where they were a week ago.

[illegible] ports issued in the middle of last week stated that about 2½ inches of rain had fallen at Delhi and 1½ inches at Beawar in the Bengal circle since the beginning of the week and 2 inches at Dhollera, but over other portions of the Cotton area the fall had been slght and in a few places *nil.* Amongst the latter were Cawnpore, in the Bengal circle, where more rain was required, though the later Cotton sowings had somewhat improved, and Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where only 20 cents had been registered and anxiety about the crop continued. The flowering of the plants had advanced in most of the Bengal districts, and in the more forward parts of the Oomrawuttee circle, and in some cases the plants were showing bolls. At Dhulia, however, the plants needed more rain, as they did also at Bhownugger in the Dhollera circle. Half an inch of rain had fallen at Broach, and the Cotton crop was flourishing. The telegrams to hand to-day have brought a repetition of the previous news from Cawnpore, Dhulia, and Dhollera, and add that fine weather was needed in the Oomra district of Julgaum. From other parts of the Cotton area the news continues to be favourable, and it is stated that at Wadhwan, in the Dhollera circle, the plants could hardly look better.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling. Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 209	= 4¼.
Do. Good	,, 203	= 4 9-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	,, 226	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Good	,, 219	= 4 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	,, 213	= 4 15-32d.
Khandeish, Good	,, 215	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. Fair	,, 209	= 4d.
Belatee, Fully Good	,, 214	= 4¼d.
Do. Good	,, 208	= 4¼d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	,, 224	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good	,, 213	= 4 15-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,, 219	= 4 19-32d.
Westerns, Good	,, 217	= 4 17-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. and delivery	,, 197	= 4 5 32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 185	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Good do.	,, 178	= 3 25-32d.
Broach Gin Fine (March)	,, 240	= 5 7-32d.
Do. Good (do.)	,, 235	= 4 29-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the week	4,221	3,772	2,146
From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug.	1,665,714	1,282,321	1,447,731
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	2,715	2,364	4,840
From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug.	1,191,016	789,509	1,011,203
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	100	914	1,66
From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug	26,698	35,880	46,333

WHEAT.—On no day during the past week has there been more than a slight enquiry for exports and the total business since last mail has been in a small compass. The continued abstention of exporters from buying has caused dealers to lower their pretensions somewhat, and rates have given way 1 to 2 annas per cwt, the market closing good at the decline.

SEEDS, like Wheat, have been comparatively neglected by shippers now that the support of the markets on the other side is withdrawn, and only a small, or at most a moderate, business has been passing, while prices have receded a little both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed,* other descriptions being out of demand, though nominally unaltered in value. We quote:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	7-6-0	to 7-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gujerat Yellow	8-10-0	8-11-0	,,
do. Cawnpore	8-0-0		,,
do. Red do.	7-10-0		,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	54,837	216,087	33,521
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st August	4,976,191	8,678,888	8,717,699
Linseed—For the week	10,302	58,651	13,818
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,716,440	2,333,836	2,091,445
Rapeseed—For the week	41,444	79,413	6,153
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug.	1,741,275	1,597,302	737,401
Gingelly Seed—For the week	356	589	5,088
,, From 1st Jan. to 31st Aug.	653,902	605,237	914357.

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	123,607	190,199	77,512
,, from 1st Jan. to 31st August	4,418,469	7,150,174	8,133,419
Linseed for the week	6,003	62,064	49,347
,, from 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,749,144	1,894,601	1,568,864
Rapeseed for the week	60,376	45,998	40,154
,, from 1st Jan. to 31st August	1,644,623	1,292,371	778,637
Gingelly Seed for the week	1,905	...	32,969
,, from 1st Jan. to 31st August	704,899	665,553	1,182,035

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

STUART—At Villa St Just, Penzance, wife of A J Stuart, Madras Civil Service (Retired), of a son.

WILSON—August 7, at Reading, wife of F J Wilson, P W D, Madras, of a son, (prematurely).

MARRIAGES.

AITCHISON—INNES-NOAD—August 7, at St Mary's Church, Fulham, John B Aitchison, of the India Office, to Edith Marianne, daughter of late David Innes-Noad.

BROWNE—BRAZIER—August 5, at the Parish Church of St Helier's, Jersey, Edmund Arthur, Capt 4th Battn Border Regt, son of William Browne, J P, of Tallantire Hall, Cumbeciand, to Alice Buller, daughter of Edward Buller Brazier, Lieut H M late Indian Navy, of St Helier's, Jersey.

BRUCE-AUSTIN—OLDFIELD—August 8, at St Clement's Leeds, Rev P G Bruce-Austin, B A, Chapiain, Benzal Presidency, son of P Bruce-Austin, LL D, of Barbadoes, to Evelyn, daughter of late James Oldfield, Halifax.

COOMBS—DEIGHTON—August 10, at Christ Church, Worthing, Rev W K R Combs, M A, late Fellow of the University of Durham, son of late Lieut-Col J M Coombs, Indian Army, to Adelaide Eliza, widow of late John Deighton, F R C S, of Cambridge.

SHELTON—CAMPBELL—August 8, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Willington Shelton, Capt 3rd Battn The Queen's Regt, to Florence Lockhart, daughter of Edward Campbell, late Surgn-Major, Governor-General of India's Body Guard, of Bishop's-road, W.

SULLIVAN—POE—August 6, at the British Embassy, Brussels, Rupert Edward Sullivan, Lieut Madras Staff Corps, son of Henry E Sullivan, C S I, to Annie Blanche Caroline, daughter of Henry Harrington Poe, J P and D L for co Tipperary.

DEATHS.

BROOKES—August 8, at St Allen Rectory, Truro, G C Brookes, Commander P and O S N Co, aged 42 years.

CHALMERS—June 24, at Brisbane, Queensland, Charles Bonner Chalmers, late Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, H E I C Service, aged 70.

HAVELOCK—July 29, at Hythe, near Southampton, Mary, widow of Major C F Havelock, and daughter of late James Wemyss, Civil Service, of Cawnpore, East Indies, aged 76.

LOUGHNAN—June 21, at Tilford, Christ Church, New Zealand, Robt J Loughnan, late E I C S, aged 83.

ROSS—August 3, at Brussels, Charles G H Ross, Surgn-Major, late of the Bombay Army, aged 63.

WILLIAMS—August 11, at St James's-square, Bath, Harriett, widow of J S Williams, formerly of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, aged 85.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FERNANDEZ—August 31, at Poona, of cancer, after 10 months' suffering heroically borne, Leonora, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. L. G. Fernandez, First Class Sub Judge of Poona.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

SUFFICIENT attention has not been given in this country by those who write on railways to Colonel Marryatt's, R.E., excellent paper on "Railway Policy" read recently before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Colonel Marryatt is so well known in Bombay that it is not necessary to recall his personality. His remarks are those of an essentially practical man—of one who in India was Deputy Consulting Engineer of guaranteed railways for many years, and who since his retirement has been the energetic and efficient Secretary of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. This is a Company based entirely on private enterprise, and holding neither subsidy, grant, nor guarantee of the Government. Colonel Marryatt has, therefore, practical acquaintances with all sides of his subject. His conclusion is that what will pay a Company to construct will pay the Government better and with less risk, and that what Government avoids, Companies will also avoid unless they are assisted. He tells Government plainly that Mr. Westland was dreaming when he said that the Government has constructed railways enough and that private enterprise must undertake the rest. For, says Colonel Marryatt very cogently, only feeder lines remain to be constructed, and they for a long time pay only the landowner. He urges a strong railway policy upon Government in the interest of the exchange trade. He deplores the fact that railways have to depend on long leads of through traffic for dividends, there not being enough local traffic to make short running pay. But he stops short of drawing the inference that perhaps the railway enterprise of India is waiting for a fuller development of the short traffic for its full meed of success. This, however, by the way. Colonel Marryatt is thinking only of linking a larger area of the country with the coast, and he rightly says that these benefit the landowner in the first instance and the constructors of the line some time later on. Government being the landowner should, therefore, put its hand in its pockets, and either construct feeders itself or assist in their construction. Granting the premises that to open up the country in this way everywhere to the exchange trade is the sole or chief way to promote the advantage of the public, Colonel Marryatt is, no doubt, right in saying that Government should push on with railways, and that it cannot fairly expect private enterprise to face risks it shirks itself. He especially instances the bad financial position in the market of his own railway, the B. and N. W., and compares it with the strong positions held by the new guaranteed and assisted companies, the Midland and Bengal-Nagpur, in order to emphasize his assertion that unassisted private enterprise will be very reluctant to undertake any more railway schemes in India. Government, the gallant Colonel shrewdly implies, has got the cream of the traffic on the trunk lines, and leaves only the skimmed milk to the feeders in the hands of private companies. And it is very chary even of that. The companies are dealt with after a cavilling, dilatory, and perfunctory fashion, not at all reassuring to those who would invest their own or other people's money in Indian railway securities. After this, when Colonel Marryatt says that Government could get railways built by granting a rupee subsidy that would be worth three per cent. on the capital for a limited number of years he has practically exhausted his case for a Government prosecution of feeder lines.

The East Coast Railway project is not mentioned by Colonel Marryatt—no doubt, because it is a famine railway project in the first instance and only speculatively a line of through traffic in the future. That it might reach the higher dignity of a line of useful local traffic by the interchange of coal and minerals generally from Telingana for coolies from the coast districts, and the prudent development of the N. E. districts of the Nizam's dominions to a measure of their former prosperity, is also possible. Telingana has soil, sub-soil, water, and minerals. The opening up of that country depends greatly upon the opportunities for progress allowed to the new administration in Hyderabad. The administration is firm and honest, and needs only time to reach the high platform of utility. Masulipatam, we may say in passing, is claimed as a treaty free port by Hyderabad for the people and trade of the Nizam's dominions. Whether it can be made into a harbour is a question. The Minister of Hyderabad might well move in the matter, but Coconada asserts superior claims, or some other port without greater natural advantages might step in and cut out both. The harbour is a main feature in the East Coast Railway scheme. Despairing of the Madras Port of Refuge, Sir Guilford Molesworth was credited with saying that if the Coconada anchorage could be made into a safe harbour, as he believed it could, it would cut out Madras, and attract the Burma trade for Bombay over the Nizam's State Railway. These matters often make or mar the fortunes of whole districts, as well as of railways, and deserve the closest and amplest consideration by statesmen.

The new Resident of Hyderabad was for some years Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the mention of Assam brings us to another railway project of great ambition. That is the Assam-Chittagong Railway. Colonel Marryat mentioned this scheme in his paper, but only to say that its promotion might be secured by handing over the Eastern Bengal system, now the property of, and worked by the State, to a company, on the understanding that they should construct it. Here Colonel Marryatt spoke a little hastily. The two systems of the Eastern Bengal and the still further Eastern Assam and Chittagong will be rivals, not friends. Between them lies a stronger rival still, namely, the water communication of the Brahmaputra, Surma, and Megna rivers. The Inland Steam Navigation Companies that flourish in Assam and Eastern Bengal will also have to be taken into account. This large project stands quite by itself. It will scarcely be an Indian railway at all, but rather a Burman railway. Its conditions will be colonial in that the plan is to open up new and unpopulated districts and to create a rival port to Calcutta in the new port of Chittagong, in the Eastern Carnatic. There are no questions here of famine relief, or the moving of large bodies of immigrants. Coolies will pass over this line on their way to the newly opened districts to the mines and to the tea gardens, but the numbers will not be very large for many years. Tea will be a staple of its traffic, and jute and some rice. But its chief support will be the minerals that Sir T. Hope is credited with asking concessions for, as an assistance to the undertaking. They will, we believe, form the greater part of its revenues. Sir Theodore Hope has taken an active personal interest in this Assam Railway, and it is mainly owing to his energy and initiative that it has been taken up in London. It will open up an immense tract of fertile country, while tapping a mineral region of great promise.

IN the course of the recent debate on Leprosy in the Bombay Corporation, one of the medical speakers rather ridiculed the proposal to isolate leprous persons, and argued that there were many other diseases also said to be communicable, and that nevertheless no one had been bold enough to propose isolation for the victims; for instance, of tuberculosis of the lungs, commonly called pulmonary consumption. But about the same time this gentleman was speaking in Bombay this very proposal was being actually made at the International Congress of Hygiene assembled at Paris. The discussion arose in special connection with the dangers of personal contact between children in schools, and particularly in boarding schools, where they occupy the same sleeping chambers, though seldom now-a-days the same cubicles. The Russian delegate, Dr. Jablonski, favoured a very radical dealing with the difficulty, and proposed that children suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs or even only suspected to have this complaint should be sent back from school to their families. As everybody, however, who coughs might be "suspected" to have tuberculosis, this proposal was rejected, and the Congress unanimously voted that the fact that pupils were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis might necessitate the adoption of measures to protect the health of the school, according to the advice given by the authorised medical attendant. The tenour of the discussion went to show that no precise rule could be laid down, but it was considered that the school doctor should exclude such pupils as by the dangerous character of their expectorations might spread the specific germ of pulmonary consumption. The Congress, in fact, did precisely what the Corporation did. It recognized the evil and decided that it must be faced, whilst at the same time it kept in view the necessity for a minimum of interference. There can be no doubt that the duty of protecting the healthy from the dangers of infection in regard to many diseases is making rapid progress in Europe. In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* Dr. Barney Yeo repeats the warning against sending consumptive patients to sea, and quotes Dr. Bennet of Mentone as declaring that "the dangers of contagion from travelling for weeks or months in a confined cabin at sea, badly or not at all ventilated, is a real danger." Dr. Yeo adds that whatever argumentative subtleties may surround the question of the contagion of phthisis in the minds of some English physicians, there can be no manner of doubt that intelligent laymen, with a tendency to trace facts and inferences to their logical conclusion will be led by a knowledge of the recent discoveries and investigations in connection with the natural history of pulmonary tuberculosis, to entertain the conviction that it may be and certainly is communicable from person to person under certain definite conditions.

THE attention of the administration of the Central Provinces in April last was drawn by a Government resolution to the success which had attended the Sadar distillery systems of Bombay and Madras, with a view to their adaptation to the needs of those provinces. But a resolution issued by the Chief Commissioner pronounces them to be impracticable in the districts within his jurisdiction, and that it is impossible to work the system so as to cover the whole area of supply and to dispense with the aid of out-stills. The postulates of success in such an undertaking are, the Commissioner urges, that the working of the sadar system must be supervised by a large and well-paid establishment; the manufacture must be concentrated at a few places, and, above all, the country must be open throughout out the year. Without taking these three assumptions seriatim the Chief Commissioner proceeds to dispose of them by dealing with the last only. The fatal obstacle, he declares, is that, except in the cold and the hot seasons, internal communication in the districts is practically non-existent. In the rains, "when people probably most require their mild stimulant," the country villages, especially in a black-soil country, are cut off from the sadar and tahsil head-quarters "to an extent that residents in other provinces have no conception of." With mohwa trees in every other village, the Chief Commissioner observes, it is not to be supposed that the people who want liquor would go without it simply because the distillery at head-quarters is able to supply them. The sadar distillery system has been tried in the Central Provinces, but it failed because the number of specially equip

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DOCK-LABOURERS' STRIKE.

DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A meeting attended by fifty thousand dock-labourers was held in Hyde Park this afternoon, when it was resolved to continue the strike till their full demands were conceded by the directors.

THE CZAR CHANGES HIS MIND.

* BERLIN, SEPT. 1.

It is officially announced that the Czar will after all pay a visit to the Kaiser, and on returning from Copenhagen will reach Potsdam on Wednesday next.

THE BEHRING STRAITS DIFFICULTY.

*LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Vancouver telegrams announce the continued seizure of Canadian sealing vessels by American cruisers and that the interference of Government has become necessary.

* Appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The dock directors have rejected the proposals of the wharfingers, which the strikers had accepted as embodying their concessions, but have offered to consider the grievances of the labourers. The Trades Unions have refused to join the strike. A Committee of Strikers have withdrawn their manifesto, in which they appealed to workmen of all trades to strike, and have now appealed to the Trades Unions for financial aid.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The meeting of strikers, which took place in Hyde Park yesterday, passed off in an orderly manner. It is estimated that about 150,000 men were present. The speakers who addressed the meeting declared that the strike would be continued until the demands of the men were granted. A large collection was made on the spot in aid of the strikers.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

It is stated that General Boulanger will return to Paris a week before the Elections to answer the charges brought against him.

EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Coronation of Menelek as Emperor of Abyssinia takes place at the end of September.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 2.

The final tie of the tournament was played off this evening between the Royal Artillery and the 5th Lancers. Captains Holland and Hanwell and Lieutenants Grier and Cloete composed the Artillery team, while Lieutenant Bayley, Captain Beddie, and Lieutenants Collis and Daniel played for the Lancers. The game proved a most hollow affair, as the Artillery lot quite outmatched the Lancers, who played very badly. Beddie and Bayley missed a great deal, while their opponents played capitally, especially Cloete, Grier,and Hanwell. The Artillery won by four goals to love. The Artillery got the first goal in the second round and then three more goals in the third round. The Lancers seemed to entirely have got demoralized, and only managed in the last quarter to prevent the opponents scoring any more. The victory of the Artillery was very popular.

The polo dinner took place last night at the Gymkhana Club.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 2.

Coal has been discovered at Gandak, 12 miles north of Quetta, and an 18-inch seam has already been worked. Mr. Griesbach will go to examine the district thoroughly.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay at 7 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-3¼
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 2—The barometer has fallen generally, but the changes are small, except on the Sind and Kattywar coast, where it has fallen briskly. Hence the pressure distribution is practically unchanged and a low pressure area in the North-West Provinces has filled up partially and moved northwards, and the centre to-day is midway between Gorakpur and Benares. Winds are increasing in force at the head of the Bay and are blowing strongly to-day. More or less general rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Behar, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Benares reports four inches, Lucknow three, and many stations from one to two inches. Bombay current is unchanged in strength, but winds on the west coast are shifting back to their normal direction. The general break in the rains continues in Upper, Central, and Western India. The mail steamer which arrived last night reports light to moderate monsoon in the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	64	86	67	85	66	33	61	25
Aug. 30, Friday	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
" 31, Saturday	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6
Sep. 1, Sunday	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	26
" 2, Monday	0	5	0	34	0	30	...	
Total...	64	91	68	19	66	68	61	59

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 16.

LONG before this letter reaches Bombay you will have heard whether the Home Secretary has taken a merciful view of Mrs. Maybrick's case or come to the conclusion that there is not a sufficiently strong element of doubt to justify him in advising a Royal pardon or commutation to imprisonment for life. In view of all the circumstances it is to be hoped that Mr. Matthews will not delay his decision a day beyond what is necessary. Not only is it desirable that the state of suspense in which the miserable woman is in, and which, according to all accounts, is seriously telling on her health, should be terminated as soon as possible, but on public grounds it is essential that the present agitation in connection with which so much that is unseemly is taking place should speedily end. The date fixed for the execution is Monday week, and the opinion this morning seems to be that Mr. Matthews will not have concluded the inquiries he is conducting until Tuesday. The sympathisers with the prisoner, or rather the bulk of them, have been a little too zealous, and such meetings as the one held in front of St. George's Hall in Liverpool and the other at the Cannon Street Hotel, where any person who ventured to express an opinion contrary to that entertained by the majority was howled down, assailed with vulgar insults, and even threatened with personal violence. Perhaps the most weighty of the hundreds of letters written to the Press on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick is that which appeared early in the week from the pen of Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, the eminent Q.C., who was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman of his year at Cambridge, and who enjoys a great reputation at the bar for his skill in cases involving scientific points. According to his reasoning the prosecution failed to sustain the onus which lay upon them, in that they did not negative the following "very reasonable" explanation of Mr. Maybrick's death, viz., that it was due to natural causes operating upon a system in which a long course of arsenic-taking had developed a predisposition to gastro-enteritis. "Fletcher Moulton has saved Mrs. Maybrick!" I heard more than one man exclaim on Monday, and, no doubt, that gentleman's contribution to the painful controversy strengthened the belief of those who believe in Mrs. Maybrick's innocence—a minority, I fancy—and others while they they think she may have poisoned her husband in revenge for his alleged ill-treatment and to get rid of his inconvenient presence are inclined to think that there is a doubt, and that she should receive the benefit of it. To be logical, the latter ought to demand that a free pardon should be granted, but for the most part those who wish to preserve her life do not contemplate her unconditional release. It is only natural, I suppose, that the two leading medical papers should differ. While the *Lancet*, after a most exhaustive review of the facts, has no hesitation in saying that Mr. Maybrick fell a victim to arsenical poison, "as to the administration of which the verdict arrived at was warranted by the evidence," the *British Medical Journal* publishes a carefully written communication from its Liverpool correspondent insisting on the irreconcilable difference of opinion among the medical witnesses. "To suspend judgment, to be always ready to accept new light, and, if need be, to review the grounds of opinion, is the only consistent attitude for the scientific mind, and it is a positive duty in this important case to point out those striking anomalies which remove it from the category of cases in which there is no room for doubt." The same paper also publishes the opinions on the subject of seven professors of medical jurisprudence, only two of whom confidently support the verdict.

The letter signed "G. B.," which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago, has been generally attributed to Sir George Birdwood. The writer inveighs against some of the more objectionable features of the demonstration in Mrs. Maybrick's favour. "Do what I will," he says, "I cannot bring myself into the frame of mind of those ladies who think that a woman who is guilty of the foulest treason against her husband, who has disgraced her children, who has dishonoured her sex, and who has struck a deadly blow at the sanctity of home is a worthy subject of floral honours. Pity her I can; admire her I cannot. This paying of ostentatious honours to a confessed adulteress and a possible murderess is an insult to the wives of England." He further asks, as a good many more people have been asking during the past eight or nine days, if we are to give up trial by judge and jury for trial by the populace. Sir George Birdwood, I am able to state positively, did not write the letter in question He may possibly think that its ascription to him is a good and pertinent instance of the careless observation characteristic of these impetuous days. As a general principle, Sir George Birdwood is one of those who would never hang a woman. In this particular case it may interest some of his friends on your side to know that as a former student of medical jurisprudence he is convinced that Mr. C. Maybrick was not poisoned by his wife. He considers that no adequate motive has been assigned, and that the jury were misled by Mr. Justice Stephen laying so much stress on the prisoner's "immorality." A great many statements are being made by Mrs. Maybrick's mother, the Baroness von Roque, and others that ought to have been stated in the witness-box if they are true. For instance, it is now asseverated with the greatest earnestness that the mysterious individual "John," who wrote to Mrs. Maybrick from a Club in St. James's Square,and who accompanied her after they had both dined at an hotel to the Gaiety Theatre, was a friend of her family, and that there was nothing whatever in his conduct to justify the slightest suspicion against either of them. That being the case, it is, to say the least, unfortunate that "John" was not called by Sir Charles Russell at the trial. Surely it would have done "John" no harm to have come forward openly and testified that there was no impropriety in the incident. Sir Henry James, who, by the way, was responsible, I am credibly informed, for the appointment of Dr. Tidy as one of the lecturers in the Temple, and who has been constantly referred to as a sympathiser with Mrs. Maybrick, has not up to the present signed the memorial to be presented by members of the House of Commons. The memorial is being promoted by one of Mr. Parnell's supporters, and so far the signatories are almost exclusively drawn from the Irish party and Gladstonians.

There are people who say that the movement in favour of Mrs. Maybrick is mainly or largely political. It appears to be undeniable that when she was first accused of the crime popular feeling in the northern capital was strongly against her. This state of things, it is alleged, contiuued until the appearance on the scene of the great Home Rule advocate, who at great expense was brought down from London to defend "the unhappy lady in the dock," as Sir C. Russell described her. The action of one of the local papers of the same politics as the ex-Attorney-General is referred to in support of this singular theory. The way in which the journal alluded to "advocated her cause under cover of praising up her advocate, contending that she was certain to win his verdict, showed that it was the triumph of Sir Charles, and not the acquittal of an innocent woman that they were working for;"—I am quoting now from a letter which was published by the *Times* yesterday—"and as the Home Rule element is strong amongst the Liverpool Irishmen the keynote was not sounded in vain." A respectable daily paper in Liverpool is responsible for the erroneous statement that Mrs. Maybrick received by letter seven offers of marriage during the four days preceding her conviction. It is a pity that the names of these heroic individuals are not published, so that we might see what kind of men they are; but perhaps they wrote from Bedlam or some similar establishment. More surprising than these proposals is that of a workingman who, writing on Wednesday to Messrs. Cleaver, Holden and Co., the solicitors for the defence, "expresses his willingness to go to the scaffold in place of Mrs. Maybrick." His argument, we are told, is that "if an innocent life must be sacrificed it can make no difference whose blood is spilled." After this let it be no more lamented that the age of chivalry is gone! The latest phase of the present perturbation is an attack on the judge who tried Mrs. Maybrick for his well-known views on theology. One of the papers that champion Mrs. Maybrick's cause this morning points a long effusion from modest Mr. Robert Buchanan, the nature of which can be judged from the verse quoted below. Mr. Justice Stephen is supposed to be soliloquizing over the walnuts and the wine at the Judge's lodgings after sentencing the prisoner to be hanged, and this is what he is made to say:—

"I who am Atheist in a Christian land,
Judge of the Faith forlorn and full of folly,
Taking the Code of God in this right hand,
Pass judgment in the Name fools still deem holy."

I suppose that in Mr. Buchanan's dialect "holy" is pronounced "holly."

Although politics have, of course, whilst this Maybrick epidemic lasts, to occupy a subordinate position in the public mind, a great deal has happened of exceptional interest since I last wrote. We began the week with a triumphant declaration from Mr. Chamberlain that the position of the Unionist Government was impregnable, and we are closing the week with an exhibition of ministerial weakness that has removed the spirits of the Liberals and called forth indignant protests from some of Lord Salisbury's staunchest supporters. Of Mr. Chamberlain's performance at his garden party on Saturday the most interesting part was his attack upon Lord Randolph Churchill's programme. "I daresay you have often seen at a bazaar or elsewhere," said Mr. Chamberlain, "a patch-work quilt brought out for sale, which is made up of scraps from old dresses and from left-off garments which the maker has been able to borrow for the purpose. I am told that in America they call a thing of this kind a crazy quilt. I think that the fancy programme which Lord Randolph Churchill put before you the other day may well be described as a crazy quilt. He borrowed from the cast-off policy of all extreme men of all the different sections. He took his Socialism from Mr. Burns and Mr. Hyndman; he took his local option from Sir Wilfrid Lawson; he took his Egyptian policy from Mr. Illingworth; he took his metropolitan reform from Mr. Stuart; and he took his Irish policy from Mr. John Morley. This enumeration is clever, but scarcely complete. Mr. Chamberlain, as his former friends have not been slow to point out, omitted to say what portion of his own "cast-off policy" has been taken by Lord Randolph. Mr. Chamberlain has thrown down the gauntlet and calls heaven to witness that he defies Lord Randolph to show his face as a candidate in Birmingham. Unfortunately he is out of England; but his friends say that he will soon be back like a giant refreshed, and then Mr. Chamberlain will be paid back in his own coin with interest. That is more than likely. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement that the Liberal Unionists and the Government are agreed "with regard to such an extension of local Government as may place Ireland, practically at all events, in the position of England and Scotland," has fallen flat, for the reason that no one believes him to have been authorized by the Conservative leaders to make such a declaration. Even the *Times* confesses that he is "unduly sanguine in anticipating the introduction of such a measure into Parliament next Session." "We can," adds the oracle of Printing House Square, "understand Mr. Chamberlain's anxiety to redeem his pledges, but he cannot refuse to admit the futility of attempting to give the Irish local Government before the tenants are saved from the temptation of abusing it by their conversion into peasant proprietors."

Mr. Chamberlain's last speech is considered to have brought him considerably nearer to the Conservative party, and Liberals are asking "when is the man going to make the final plunge?" *Per contra*, many Conservatives are calculating how long it will be before Lord Randolph crosses over to the opposite party, but I cannot find that among Liberals there is any general expectation or wish that the member for Paddington should join their ranks. Still, if the struggle for the reversion of the Liberal leadership should become acute—how cleverly Sir William Harcourt has been "making play" this week!—who knows that the Radicals may not be glad to accept Lord Randolph's services to settle the differences between rival candidates? I have heard influential members of the Liberal party say of Lord Randolph, "what a capital fighting chief he would make for us if we could only be sure of him." That is enough to say, but there are qualifications that should be well informed it is considered that Mr. John Morley has lost ground of late, and that the chances of his becoming the next leader of the Liberals are almost *nil*. This is probably an exaggerated view of the situation, but mixing a good deal with politicians myself I have often been surprised to find that among militant Radicals, who might naturally be supposed to favour his claims, criticism of Mr. Morley's defects as a statesman is remarkably candid. They say he is stiff and without staying powers. Certainly if "elasticity" of mind is all that is wanted, Sir William Harcourt is the best man who could be selected.

When the Government majority is reduced to four, as it was on Mr. Gay's amendment or instruction throwing the onus of the tithe on the landlord only, it was time for the Ministry to reconsider their position; and they are to be blamed for not doing on Monday night what they announced their intention of doing on Wednesday. As I write the amended Bill has not reached Committee, and it is not yet known whether Mr. Courtney takes the same view of the effect of the revised proposals as Mr. Peel. If the Chairman of Committees should agree with the Speaker, then the Government will be unable to proceed with their tithe reform without introducing a fresh Bill—a thing almost impossible at this period of the Session. Whatever happens it will not restore the prestige that the Government has lost by their blundering tactics. Some of the hardest things said against them come from their own side. Sir Walter Bartlelot in particular complained very bitterly on Wednesday of the false position in which they had placed their loyal supporters, and equally strong things are being said by Conservative members privately. Even the *Times*, anxious as it is to put the best front on anything that tells against the present administration, confesses that "it is difficult to speak too severely of the vacillation displayed by the Government," while another ministerial organ adds to the charge of vacillation the old one of want of touch with unofficial members of the party. It is now the turn of the "Jacobyns" to retaliate on those who have lately been scoffing at the disunion of the Liberals. The new proposals of the Government are not more satisfactory to some of their supporters than the old. For instance, Mr. Tewson, who ought to know what the landlords think about the matter, and who is himself a Conservative, actually accuses the Government of Lord Salisbury of that deadly sin so often brought against Liberal ministers—confiscation! "Accept the proposed alterations," he says, "and good-bye to all vested interests." For these things to be said of a Conservative Government by so respectable and representative a man as Mr. Tewson is enough to cause the shade of Lord Beaconsfield considerable uneasiness! Poor Mr. W. H. Smith comes in for all the blame; but Mr. Heneage probably hits the right nail on the head when he attributes the present discomfiture of the Ministry to the fact that "the over-worked statesmen of the House of Commons are overborne in Council by unrepresentative Tory peers without responsibility and absolutely out of touch with the constituencies." A curious story is going about the House. The other night, when matters were looking so badly for the Government, Mr. Smith walked across to the Lords and had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury. It is believed that the first Lord of the Treasury tried to persuade the Prime Minister to consent to agree to substantial alterations or postpone the Bill till next Sessions, but the latter was obdurate and would not budge an inch. Some one was talking about this to a certain Under-Secretary of State, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the cleverest debaters in Parliament, when the latter observed, "Salisbury treats Smith like a lackey."

Truth hears that Prince Henry of Battenberg is not to be created Duke of Kent, because objections were raised to his being given that or any other title which has hitherto been exclusively Royal, but I understand that he will, in the course of a few months, be made Duke of Inverness. The question of a similar distinction for Prince Christian is not urgent, as he was "born" Royal, so his children have a precedence which those of Princess Beatrice do not and cannot enjoy, and there is always the possibility that the Prince may succeed to the estates and titles of his nephew, the young Duke of Augustenburg, in which case he would, of course, take up his permanent residence in Germany.

THE THANA PARSEE SCANDAL.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCES BY THE SESSIONS JUDGE.

YESTERDAY at the Thana Court, Mr. A. B. Steward, the Sessions Judge, delivered his decision on the appeal made by Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ramakdawalla and Shapurjee Adurjee Kalfatee from the conviction and sentence passed upon them on the 20th ult. by Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, First-class Magistrate of Thana. The first accused, Dadabhoy, was sentenced by the Magistrate to a cumulative term of one year's rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 65, and the second accused, Shapurjee, to a cumulative term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, in addition to a fine of Rs. 1,000. In default of payment of fine each accused was to undergo a further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Mr. Atmaram Sittaram, vakil, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Ramchunder Trimbuk, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Steward, in delivering judgment, said:—The first objection taken by the counsel for the appellants is that sentences cannot legally be passed on both sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code. He refers me to I.L.R. Cal., vol. 5,184, a case in which the head-note runs thus:—"An offence under section 211 of the Penal Code includes an offence under section 182." It is, therefore, open to a magistrate to proceed under either section, although in cases of a more serious nature it may be that the proper course is to proceed under section 211. I am also referred to page 13, Bom. H. C. R., vol. 2. As sentences cannot be passed on both sections, it remains to be seen under which section the conviction should stand, and this brings me to the consideration of section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. It is argued, and it appears to me correctly, that the telegram contained no charge. The word "absconded" appears in it, but that word of itself does not show that any offence has been committed. It is merely the translation of the telegraph clerk of the Gujeratee words "have run away." Any conversations which the parties to the case, especially the two accused persons, had with the telegraph clerk or with the station master at Thana or the police inspector cannot be allowed to eke out the contents of the telegram or to make out what was not a charge before into a definite charge. The accused persons did not contemplate any charge to the police at the time that they sent the telegram; and I think that if a police officer of greater rank or greater experience or greater capacity than Raghunath had been at the Thana station, he would have taken no notice of the telegram at all. No legal objection has been taken to the third charge, but it is pleaded that there was justification for the sending of the telegram, and that there was no wrongful confinement at the Thana Station. On the last point I cannot agree with the counsel for the defence. To consider the first plea I have to go through the evidence. I have to go briefly through the facts which occurred prior to the sending of the telegram. I commence by the proceedings in the Fort Police Court when the second accused Shapurjee charged the mother and brother of Cooverbai with having assaulted her. The case came on for disposal on the 22nd May last, and the case was amicably settled, and Cooverbai left the court to return to the house of the first accused at Bandora, and Dadabhoy saw her into her shigram, and apparently returned to his duties as Mr. Sealy's clerk. Her brother, however, followed her in a victoria and caught her up somewere at Dhobie Talao, near the Marine Line station. She had to return with her brother to her parents' house in Cowasjee Patel Street. I have to remark that the action of the brother probably partook more of the *fortiter in re* than the *suaviter in modo*; and this seems to have been the view which Cooverbai took of the matter, for she sent a message to Dadabhoy, calling on him to protect her. Dadabhoy first laid an information for assault against the brother and other Parsees, which was not signed or verified, probably because Cooverbai, the complainant, was not present to sign or verify, and Dadabhoy had certainly no *locus standi*; and the Presidency Magistrate wrote across the complaint that a summons should issue in the matter. This did not suit Dadabhoy's interests,or,for the matter of that, Shapurjee's, who appears to have joined Dadabhoy about this time, having ascertained that Cooverbai had started for Kurjut with her father, mother, and brother. The two hurried off to the Boree Bunder station, and finding, I imagine,by enquiries from the telegraph clerk, that a telegram would reach Thana before the train, adopted the bold stroke of sending a telegram to Thana, and that the party might be detained at Thana, and that the party might be detained by the next train. What they proposed to do then I really cannot say, but what I have stated shows me clearly that what Shapurjee and Dadabhoy had been striving for months was to get this girl removed from her parents' guardianship and transferred to Shapurjee's protection; and that finding that Cooverbai had been taken to the Boree Bunder Station and was actually on her road to Kurjut, they tried the last chance of sending the telegram to stop her. If the proceedings were reversed, and the accused persons were going to Kurjut with Cooverbai, the parents would have been justified in sending such a telegram; but I do not see that the accused persons had any justification. I do not see any difference in the respective criminality of the two accused persons. I therefore reverse the conviction and sentence on the first charge in the case of both the accused persons. I confirm the conviction and sentence on the second charge in the case of the first accused, and I reduce the fine from Rs. 500 to Rs. 50 in the case of the second accused, confirming the conviction. I confirm the sentence and conviction on the first accused on the third charge, and I reduce the sentence on the second accused on the third charge to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment, confirming the conviction and remitting the fine. In default of payment of the fines, each accused person to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of one month.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL R. K. BAYLY, C.B., half-pay, late Black Watch, succeeds Major-General Hollinshead-Blundell as D. A. G. at Malta.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURTON BROWN, R.A. has succeeded Lt.-Col. S. Simson, R.A., as Officer Commanding Royal Artillery at the Straits Settlements.

LIEUT. P. X. DE M. DE LA CHAPELLE, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, reverts to the Welsh Regiment at his own request, from Sept. 16 next.

AN exchange of stations has been sanctioned between Col. E. H. Gorges, Chief Paymaster, Woolwich District, and Col. T. P. Senior, Chief Paymaster, Cape of Good Hope. The former officer embarked for Cape of Town on the 14th ult.

ON the return of the British troops to Egypt from the front, the following movements will be made:—The 1st Yorkshire Regt. comes home; the 1st Welsh Regt. will remain in Alexandria till relieved in the autumn, and then proceed to Malta; the 2nd Scottish Borderers will stay in Cairo, proceeding to India in the autumn; the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, and the 1st Dorsetshire Regt. will remain in Cairo.

WE learn from the *Reichswehr* that successful trials have been made privately with a new explosive, probably of the nature of melinite, prepared by Lieutenant of the Artillery Kubin for the Austrian Technical and Administrative Military Committees. The explosive is named "ecrasite," and is said to be very powerful, and at the same time insensible to mechanical and atmospheric influences. An armoured tower covered with a 15cm. steel cupola, was bombarded, and an ecrasite shell broke through the cupola, destroyed the inner parts of the tower, and shattered its walls. Earthworks were penetrated to the depth of about 1·5 metres.

A SPECIAL Army Order notifies that H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief has been requested by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, to convey to the troops composing the Aldershot Division, and the other regiments, batteries, and battalions attached thereto—who took part in the field-day at Aldershot—His Majesty's appreciation of their general appearance, as also of the soldierlike manner in which the manœuvres were carried out by them. His Majesty was much struck with the efficiency in the field shown by the Militia battalion and the Volunteers; and His Royal Highness has much pleasure in conveying His Majesty's thanks to Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Wood, and to the officers and troops which were under his command on this occasion.

THE operations on the Nile, and the despatch of the 2nd Connaught Rangers, to Malta, have not much upset the programme of regimental reliefs. The Rangers were down for Egypt in the autumn; they have gone abroad a few weeks earlier than was anticipated, and to Malta instead of to Cairo. The 2nd Buffs were to have been moved from Dover to Woolwich; they have now gone to Aldershot. The 1st Somerset L.I. have been moved from Colchester to Aldershot a few weeks earlier than they would have been; and the 1st Royal Munster Fus. have gone from Aldershot to Colchester without having been previously warned. The 1st Northumberland Fus. have moved from Colchester to Woolwich, in lieu of the Buffs. These are really all the important alterations that have been rendered necessary.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE following circular has been issued to the proprietors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—

Dear Sir or Madam,—I am instructed by the board of directors to take the earliest opportunity of informing you that, acting under the authority vested in them by the deed of settlement, they have made application to the Privy Council for a supplementary charter to enable the board to reduce the capital of the company by one-fifth part, thus repaying to the proprietors the sum of £580,000, which will have the effect of reducing the amount of the company's paid-up capital from £2,900,000 to £2,320,000. Should the authority thus sought for be obtained, the repayment will be made in proportion to the amounts paid on the shares. On the old or fully-paid shares of £50 each, the sum to be returned will be £10 per share; and on the new or £20 paid shares, the repayment will be at the rate of £4 per share, thus leaving the amount of paid-up capital at £40 per old and £16 per new share, each old share being converted into a £40 share, and each new share into a £16 share. The directors have also made application to the Privy Council for power to convert the capital remaining after this repayment is effected into preferred and deferred stock in equal proportions, and under this proposal every share £40 and £16 respectively will be divisible into two equal amounts of preferred and deferred stock. It is proposed that the preferred stock shall bear a cumulative five per cent. dividend. The total amount of this stock will be £1,160,000, the dividend on which at the rate of five per cent. will amount to £58,000. As the average amount of profit distributed to the proprietors annually during the last twenty years has been £177,556, this Preference Stock will stand in an exceptional position as a first-class investment. The deferred stock will also amount to £1,160,000, and will receive the balance of dividend and bonus declared in each year. It is necessary to point out that the proposed conversion will involve the extinction of the present liability on the new shares. In submitting this scheme of working with a reduced amount of paid-up capital the directors do not intend to abandon the powers at present held by the company of increasing the capital at a future time should such a policy become necessary. The company now possesses power to raise the paid-up capital to £3,500,000 (*i. e.*, £1,180,000, beyond the amount at present considered necessary and as working capital,) and it is proposed that the new charter should confer on the company a similar power to increase its capital up to £3,500,000; it is also intended to retain the further authority now in existence of borrowing to the extent of £800,000 by the issue of debentures or debenture stock. Should further capital, therefore, become necessary at any time hereafter, it will be raised either by debentures or debenture stock, or in the form of preferred or deferred stock, or both, and in the latter case the limit assigned to either class of stock, will be in the proportion of fifty per cent. of each. Should the powers thus sought by the directors be obtained, a meeting of proprietors will be at once convened for the purpose of obtaining their sanction and authority to carry the proposals now explained into effect, together with such alterations in the deed of settlement as circumstances seem to render necessary. It is hoped that the arrangement contemplated may be given effect to soon enough to enable the repayment of capital to be made in a victoria and caught her up somewere at Dhobie Talao, near the Marine Line station. She had to return with her brother to her parents' house in Cowasjee Patel Street. I have to remark that the action of the brother probably partook more of the *fortiter in re* than the *suaviter in modo*; and this seems to have been the view which Cooverbai took of the matter, for she sent a message to Dadabhoy, calling on him to protect her. Dadabhoy first laid an information for assault against the brother and other Parsees, which was not signed or verified, probably because Cooverbai, the complainant, was not present to sign or verify, and Dadabhoy had certainly no *locus standi*; and the Presidency Magistrate wrote across the complaint that a summons should issue in the matter. This did not suit Dadabhoy's interests,or,for the matter of that, Shapurjee's, who appears to have joined Dadabhoy about this time, having ascertained that Cooverbai had started for Kurjut with her father, mother, and brother. The two hurried off to the Boree Bunder station, and finding, I imagine,by enquiries from the telegraph clerk, that a telegram would reach Thana before the train, adopted the bold stroke of sending a telegram to Thana, and that the party might be detained at Thana, and that the party might be detained by the next train. What they proposed to do then I really cannot say, but what I have stated shows me clearly that what Shapurjee and Dadabhoy had been striving for months was to get this girl removed from her parents' guardianship and transferred to Shapurjee's protection; and that finding that Cooverbai had been taken to the Boree Bunder Station and was actually on her road to Kurjut, they tried the last chance of sending the telegram to stop her. If the proceedings were reversed, and the accused persons were going to Kurjut with Cooverbai, the parents would have been justified in sending such a telegram; but I do not see that the accused persons had any justification. I do not see any difference in the respective criminality of the two accused persons. I therefore reverse the conviction and sentence on the first charge in the case of both the accused persons. I confirm the conviction and sentence on the second charge in the case of the first accused, and I reduce the fine from Rs. 500 to Rs. 50 in the case of the second accused, confirming the conviction. I confirm the sentence and conviction on the first accused on the third charge, and I reduce the sentence on the second accused on the third charge to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment, confirming the conviction and remitting the fine. In default of payment of the fines, each accused person to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of one month.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday in the registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street. The following directors' report was submitted and unanimously approved and adopted:—The company has transacted a large business during the past whereby rates of premia have been reduced to the lowest point, the net premia earned amounted to Rs. 86,460-6-2, which is Rs. 2,035-6 more than the previous year. Your directors regret to state that a serious difficulty has arisen in connection with the Tapti Mill fire at Surat, but as the matter is still pending it is unadvisable to publish any information at present. They hope, however, to succeed in settling it without any serious loss to the company. After deducting the expenditure to the debit of the profit and loss account there remains a credit balance of Rs. 79,917-13-8, which your directors recommend, should be disposed of in the following manner:—A dividend of Rs. 100 per share for the year, or 10 per cent. on the paid-up capital, absorbing Rs. 25,000 to be carried to the reserve fund as soon as the policies from the premiums on which the balance has been received shall have expired, Rs. 50,000. The remainder be carried forward, Rs. 4,917-13-8.

A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was declared.

Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, who had retired by rotation, were reappointed directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. John S. Burn and Sadanand Balcrishna were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 per annum.

Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee proposed, and Mr. S. S. Solomon seconded, that as soon as the policies from the premium in which the balance has been received shall have expired, the sum of Rs. 50,000 be carried to the reserve fund, and the remainder Rs. 4,917-13-8 to the credit of next year's account.

It was proposed by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, and seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, that the best thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., the agents of this company, for the very handsome manner in which they have dealt with the company in the matter of the loss incurred by it in the recent fire of the Tapti Mill, and record with pleasure their appreciation of the high motives which actuated it to do what was proper and just under the circumstances, without regard to pecuniary or any other consideration.

The usual compliments to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr Harry Thomson	Col Shortland
Mr Ally Mahomed	Mr W H W A Foster
Mr S Mahdi Hussan	Mr and Mrs M R Thomas
Mr C W Gascoigne	Major Howard
Mr and Mrs Lindsay, and 2 children	Capt C A King Hall
Mrs E Andrew	Surgn C Adams
Mr and Mrs H Derry	Dr Grant
Mr J P Hamilton	Mr T Seville
Mrs Walmesley and child	Mr F Gurr
Mr J Tait	Mr W T Daley
Mr W Lane	Miss Sarah Wilmer and child
Mrs J Knowles	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W C Bomerjee	Mr T Madhavon Nair
Surgn-Major Warburton	Mr and Mrs Phillips & maid
Mr S Macdonald	Mr Syed Abdul Mahomed
Rev A G A Robarts	Mr C Phalumpin
M A R and 4 Misses Bulman	Mr A C Drew
Mr A C Mitchell Innes	Miss A Conduit
Rev B F Turner	Hon G H P and Mrs Evans and maid
Mr K Krishnon N Nair	

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr I M G Britto.
FOR ADEN.—Lt F Aikenhead.

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G W F Browne, 10th September 1889—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Justice Rampini, Mr Justice Scott, Mr F X Souza and Mr Henry Bell.

FOR LONDON—Mr J A H Walford.

FOR MARSEILLES—Sir Comer Petheram.

Per s.s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 20th September 1889—

FOR LONDON—Brig-Genl R M Rogers and Miss M Douglas.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J T F Lumsden, Hon. Mrs Hutchins, Col A R Badcock, Mr J G Watkins, Col and Mrs Begbie, Mr Mahomed Shafe, Mr Probh Dial, Capt and Mrs Anderson, and Mr F P Nathan.

THE Duke and Duchess of Fife were going abroad the week the mail left till the end of the month, as the improvements which are being carried out at New Mar Lodge cannot be completed for another fortnight, and it was arranged that they are to arrive there on the 31st ult. driving from Blairgowrie, through the Spittal of Glenshee, and during September they will entertain a succession of visitors there. The Duke and Duchess will go to Duff House, Banffshire, about the middle of October, for a few weeks, and the Prince and Princess of Wales will probably pay them a visit there.

THE HINDUS OF POONA AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

A VERY numerously attended and important meeting of the Hindus of Poona, among whom were many Brahmin gentlemen of great influence and high position, was held on Sunday evening in the compound of the Gymnasium of the New English School in the Poona native city. It was computed that over two thousand Hindus were present. The proceedings throughout were very orderly, and all the resolutions were carried with acclamation. Among the few outsiders who were present was a Mussalman nobleman, who spoke during the evening, and two Parsees, one of whom was Mr. Merwanjee, the pleader.

The proceedings began by the meeting electing Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Laxman Nulkar to the chair,and he commenced by explaining that the meeting which was now being held had been thought of for a considerable time back and had finally been arranged for some days before the receipt of the latest telegrams from England announcing the dismissal of several mamlatdars with compensation. The meeting, therefore, was in no way the outcome of those telegrams. The speaker then went on to ask what was the moral which the history of the Crawford case taught. It was that England could not too jealously guard against the strong getting the better of the weak in conflicts of interests between members of the ruling race and the ruled. In the present instance had the British Parliament, to which the natives had a right to look as the ultimate tribunal of equal justice, given this protection? It had not. The machinations of a handful of unscrupulous parties here and in England had h

herefore, again heartily Lord Reay and the gentle-
men who have courageously assisted him.

Mr. M. B. Namjoshi, in seconding the resolution which he seconded, spoke in Marathi; of which he following is a translation :—

The requisition just read is, as you know, signed by the principal leading gentlemen representing the different communities of this town, and contains the essence of the several important resolutions that will be moved here to-day for your acceptance. I think I am justified in saying, therefore, that the resolution which I have the pleasure of seconding has the approval of so many gentlemen of light and leading, and that it, therefore, lightens my task considerably as that I am not put to the necessity of speaking at any great length in support of this proposition. The Crawford case, gentlemen, will long be remembered by most of us for various reasons. In the first place so many of our men have become involved therein that it would be no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a community which can claim freedom from the taint. We must and do feel the disgrace which attaches to the scandalous disclosures made in this most unfortunate affair. It would have been all the better for us all if such a state of things had not come into existence. But that is now a vain wish, and all that we can do is to take a lesson from past experience and avoid such pitfalls in future. There may be some men among us who, in their heart of hearts, believe that the painful disclosures of the past year ought to have been avoided; that it would have been better to hush up the whole thing. But, gentlemen, I am not one of this class of thinkers, nor do I believe any other of the hundred and odd gentlemen who have signed the requisition is of that mind. We think that the disclosures, however inconvenient they may be to us in the immediate present and future, however humiliating they may be to us, and however regrettable, I think, you will all agree with me in holding that ultimately these disclosures must do to us incalculable good. I believe and hope that they have taught us and Government a lesson which both of us will not be in a hurry to forget. We ought to learn more self-reliance, we ought to show greater independence, we ought to keep all our faith on high principles of honour and rectitude. The Government, I hope, has now seen the evil effects of not keeping a strict watch upon its servants, whether European or native. The Government cannot but be impressed with the necessity of keeping touch with the subordinate service, of encouraging its servants to tread the right path, of helping the weak against the strong, of inspiring confidence in its justice and mercy among the public service. These are very valuable lessons, and but for the disclosures which have been made, they could hardly have been brought home to us. And these disclosures are all due to the prompt action taken by the present Government of Bombay in instituting an inquiry as soon as serious allegations were laid before them, due to the perseverance and firmness shown by that Government in carrying the inquiry to the end in spite of difficulties and discouragements which were of an almost overwhelming nature. The scandal is known to have existed during the last two administrations. Complaints had appeared from time to time in the vernacular press of the Presidency. Some Government officials of high position had remonstrated with the Government in such a way as to enable them to understand how matters stood in one of the divisions had but Government chosen to take the hint. But, alas! the hints were all thrown away. The complaints in the newspapers only brought down humiliation and discomfiture on the writers themselves. And thus the evil was allowed to spread itself. The canker of corruption had seized upon the very vitals of the public service, and there was fear that before long the system would have spread to other branches of the administration and rendered the whole nauseous. But we have been preserved from such a state of things by the courage and firmness and high moral resolution of the present Government of Bombay. And we are assembled here to-day to convey to that Government our grateful sense and our just appreciation of the noble services thus rendered by that Government to the cause of the purity of administration and in checking the growth of corruption before it could make its indelible mark upon the character of the public service of this part of the Presidency. In discharging the praiseworthy task which the Government had set before itself, it had to contend against various difficulties and discouragements. In the first place, gentlemen, what a trying effort it must have cost Government to take the serious step of suspending a high Government official, who with all his faults was the ablest civil servant whose official [illegible] had been distinguished for [illegible] larity among the European and native communities was certainly very great. Only a very high and exemplary sense of duty could have induced the Government to bring such serious charges against a public officer, a member of the glorious Civil Service of this country, and to institute a public inquiry into his conduct. The situation was rendered more trying, as the accusers of Mr. Crawford in this case were not his brothers of the Civil Service, but native officials, of high position, no doubt, but compared with that of Mr. Crawford of but subordinate rank. But the Government of Bombay did not make such a distinction, and in that way, too, has laid us under a deep debt of obligation by showing that they were ready to trust in the word of natives, and thus indirectly vindicating the character of the native community against the false and malicious aspersions cast upon it by some interested parties. I cannot conclude, gentlemen, without referring to one incident connected with this Crawford inquiry. It is now an open secret that Mr. Crawford's official conduct had formed the subject of inquiry under two preceding Governments. But on both occasions the inquiries ended in smoke. There was not in those times that earnestness, that single-mindedness of purpose, that regard of public weal, that respect for native public opinion, and above all that righteous sense of thorough performance of duty, howsoever unpleasant that may be, that have characterized the present Government of Bombay in upholding in this case the cause of justice and purity of administration. With these few words, gentlemen, I beg to second the proposition moved by my friend Rao Bahadoor Bhide.

Mr. Kashinath Parashram Gadgil proposed the second resolution as follows :—

That this meeting wishes to record an expression of its opinion that unless the indemnity formally guaranteed to the witnesses who gave evidence before the inquiry-officers in this case, strictly respected and fulfilled in its integrity, without distinction, the result will be that the public faith in the plighted word of the British Government will be destroyed, and it will be come hereafter absolutely impossible to bring to light any delinquencies and misconduct of European public functionaries—an evil fraught with danger to the future good government of India—compared with which any temporary inconvenience or difficulties, caused by factious opposition to the policy of faithful adherence to solemn promises, must count on a lesser evil; and that in a country like India the possible advantages of meting out technical justice in deference to abstract principles will be dearly purchased at the sacrifice of the reliance of the people in the good faith and sanctity of Government promises by and to whomsoever given. He said :—Gentlemen,—Before I formally propose the resolution which has been entrusted to me, I wish to make a few observations regarding the subject of that resolution. Every one knows that Mr. Crawford is gone, that he is no longer a member of the Covenanted Civil Service of this Presidency, that an organized system of corruption and tyranny, of which he was the author and the head, has been destroyed, and that the good name and fair fame of the British Government have been re-established. It cannot be denied that the credit of achieving such a result is due to the present Government of Bombay; but it is equally indisputable that the mamlatdars, who materially contributed by giving evidence to bring about this result, are entitled to the thanks both of the Government and the public. If they had not given their testimony, and thus at a great personal risk to themselves enabled the Government to put down the systematic corruption, it would have been as powerless as the preceding Governments were. The country owes a debt of gratitude to these mamlatdars, Now, under what circumstances did they give their testimony? They gave their testimony under the solemn word of the accredited agent of our Sovereign. That word assured them that they would be protected from the penal consequences of their participation in the nefarious deeds of Mr. Crawford; not only that they would be protected from criminal prosecutions, but that word furthermore assured them that they would not suffer in pay, in position, or in their future prospects, if they made full disclosures. Relying on these pledges the Mamlatdars have given evidence before the inquiry-officers and before the Commission, not even omitting to testify to their own part in the affair. And what is the consequence. They have incurred an amount of obloquy, disgrace, and relentless attacks of the public and the press in England and in this country. In addition to this, they are to be selected—at all events some of them are to be selected—for punishments either by degradation, by dismissal, or by deprivation of judicial powers. Is this fair, is this equitable, is this just is this politic? I ask. I am sure there will only be one answer to this query, and that answer is "No." If one turns over any impartially written history of the progress of the British Empire in the East he will find ample evidence of the fact that British prestines virtues have not played a small part in consolidating British power in India. Faith in an Englishman's word has been so great that if it is once permitted to be shaken, it will lead to very disastrous consequences to the good government of the country. It will destroy all confidence in the word of an Englishman; it might launch Government into possible embarrassment in its other relations and might hold out an encouragement to other servants of the crown who might be inclined to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Crawford. It must not be supposed that I insinuate anything derogatory to the public service of the country. On the contrary I have much pleasure in bearing testimony, so far as my opportunities allow me to do so, to the high character and absolute purity of the Civil Service of the country as a whole. But if the plighted word to the Mamlatdars is broken, it will undoubtedly hold out an inducement to others to follow a similar career, with a belief in the absolute security from exposure. From this point of view, to break faith with them, is highly impolitic. Is it equitable and just? Mr. Crawford was in charge of the Southern Division. His reputation for corruption while in charge of that division was as bad as it was while he was in charge of the Central Division. If some officials in the Southern Division have become victims to his system, which he is alleged to have established there, they escape this general condemnation, because they cannot be reached and because they have not confessed their deeds or misdeeds. The only sin of the Mamlatdars who are now to be selected for punishment is that they have made a clean breast of affairs they were concerned in it under the solemn guarantee of the Government. In a country like India, where a system of corruption and extortion was carried on by a man of such ability, energy, and position as Mr. Crawford, whom even the two preceding Governments could not touch, it is no wonder that some educated natives became willing or unwilling victims of that system; when it is borne in mind that in a civilized country like England men of eminence such as Masters of the Rolls and others could not resist the temptation of purchasing appointments when Lord Macclesfield was Lord Chancellor of England. Gentlemen, I feel sure that there will not be a single dissentient twice when I say that the indemnity given to the Mamlatdars by the Government should be respected in its full integrity.

Nawab Ali Mardakhan,; an old Mussulman gentleman, then addressed the meeting in Hindustani. He was very well received, seeming to make a deep impression, while at times he was most humorous, as he provoked much amusement. He ridiculed the notion that individual Mamlatdars could have resisted the oppression and influence of a high officer whom the Government itself shrank from tackling until Lord Reay, the present Governor Saheb Bahadoor, took the matter in hand. The Mamlatdars had obeyed the order of their official superior and parted with money, and were now ruined by their obedience, and the Sirkar had given them their word, which they now would not keep, as far as he understood it. The old Mussulman nobleman was very earnest, and was much applauded when he had finished his speech.

Professor Bal Gungadhur Tilak, in seconding the second proposition, said :—

"Gentlemen,—As it is getting late now, I should not take up much of your time, although I have much to say on the subject of the guarantee. I will only urge on your attention the more important points which are essential to a proper understanding of the case. There is now no question as to the guarantee having been given by the Government and you have all read the text of the guarantee as given in Mr. Ommaney's note. The only question now before us is whether the word of a British Governor so solemnly pledged ought to be carried out in its entirety or modified or retracted. It is alleged that the Secretary of State and the Government of India have full power to revise the decision of the Government of Bombay. I do not deny this. But I question if the Secretary of State or the Government of India can so exercise this power as to bring discredit on the British name. No one in the world can claim such authority. (Hear, hear. and cheers.) Not even the august Parliament. If it can, therefore, be proved that the guarantee was rightly given I think it necessarily follows that that guarantee must be maintained in its full integrity. This leads me to the consideration of another point urged by Mr. Justice Jardine in his learned judgment in the Sathe case. The opinion of the learned judge is expressed as *obiter dictum*, that is, an opinion on a point not directly connected with the question at issue. Lawyers will tell you, gentlemen, that such an opinion carries less weight than a direct judgment. In the purchasing his office is disabled to hold office under Government. For an authority for this opinion we must go back to the reign of Edward VI., that is, so far back as 1552. (Laughter.) The Penal Code says nothing on the point. But the learned Judge has correctly pointed out that the statute of Edward VI. has been extended to India by 49, George III. c. 126, that is, I may tell you in the year 1809, and that therefore the mamlatdars in the Crawford case are disqualified to hold any office under the Government. In my humble opinion the learned Judge, however, has omitted to consider the effect of the guarantee given by Government on the status of the mamlatdars. But before I point out the effects of this omission, I must refer here to the oft-quoted case of Lord Macclesfield. It was a case of the same nature as or perhaps worse than the Crawford scandal. Lord Macclesfield was the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in the reign of George I (1725). This noble lord had under him several subordinate officers called the masters of the rolls, whose duties, I may tell you, were partly ministerial and partly judicial. They were the trustees of the estates of widows, orphans, lunatics, and minors, and the money of the suitors was kept with them. Thus you will see that part of their duties corresponded with those of the nazirs of our civil courts, the masters having in addition certain judicial powers. It was these masterships in Chancery that Lord Macclesfield turned into a purchasable commodity. This corrupt and illegal practice was carried on for some years under the very eyes of the British Parliament, until it grew "notorious and public and the persons at the bar well acquainted therewith." Masterships were sold for five or six thousand guineas, or sometimes at a still higher price. You will naturally ask whence the masters could give such large sums. The mamlatdars on our side had in many cases to seek the assistance of the money-lender. But the masters had no such difficulty. They helped themselves to the trust-money they had and many a widow and orphan had to suffer for the avarice of the noble Lord High Chancellor. (Sensation.) The trust-money was invested at interest or given to goldsmiths, and the interest thus accruing together with part of the principal, went into the pockets of these Masters of the Rolls. In that case, too, there were Hanmantraos and Ashtekars to negotiate such bargains. (Laughter.) Price was fixed on every office, and haggling went on precisely in the same fashion as in the bargains struck on behalf of Mr. Crawford. Cottingham and Hiccocks were the touts employed, and all negotiations were carried on through them. It was of course impossible for such a state of things to continue for a long time. The deficits in the accounts exposed the gigantic system of corruption and the House of Commons took up the matter for inquiry. The noble lord attempted to throw a veil over his misdeeds by calling the masters together and instructing them to manipulate accounts. But the attempt failed. And the Commons delegated some of their members to impeach the noble lord at the bar of the House of Lords. The difficulty of procuring evidence against the Earl was very great—as great as that experienced by the Government of Bombay at the time the preliminary inquiries were being carried on in the Crawford case. The masters were the best witnesses; but the statute of Edward VI had sealed their lips. Nor could they be compelled to say anything that would involve them in criminal proceedings. Under the circumstances the Parliament had to follow the same course which the Government of Bombay did a year ago in granting indemnity to the witnesses. A bill was introduced in the House of Commons "for indemnifying the Masters in Chancery from the penalties of the Act of the 5th and 6th years of King Edward VI against buying and selling of offices upon their discovering what consideration, price, or gratuity they paid or agreed to pay for the purchase of or for their admission to their respective offices." You might think that this Bill must have evoked a good deal of discussion as to the puritanical principles of justice and equity. But I assure you that nothing of the kind was done. The Bill was "immediately read the first and second time and without going through a committee ordered to be engrossed." Two days after it was passed into Statute II, Geo. I., c. 2. The Act having served its purpose and being intended for a special occasion, soon became obsolete, and was subsequently repealed in 1864. But its passing at one sitting in the House of Commons fully justifies the Government of Bombay in giving the indemnity under similar circumstances. It is all good to say that corrupt mamlatdars ought not to be retained in their offices. The rule is good for a moral text-book. But when we have to balance conflicting utilities we must be guided by such practical considerations as induced the House of Commons in extending the indemnity to all the Masters in Chancery. A precedent is always regarded in law as a better authority than mere abstract reasoning, and a precedent set deliberately by the House of Commons must carry with it still higher authority. Without the guarantee vouchsafed by the Government of Bombay not a scrap of evidence would have been produced. In the Macclesfield case a master who was in office before the Indemnity Act was passed and to whom the benefits of the Act could not in consequence be extended, refused to answer in the witness-box questions involving him in criminal proceedings, and their Lordships held that he was justified in so doing. In the same way the mamlatdars, too, could have refused to accept the guarantee given by the Government of Bombay and insisted upon a legal enactment indemnifying them. No court could have compelled them to incriminate themselves. That they did not insist on a legal guarantee was due to their confidence in the word of Government, and it is this confidence in the plighted word of the accredited agent of Her Majesty that is now being abused. (Cheers.) It may be technically true, as pointed out by Mr. Justice Jardine, that the High Court cannot take notice of the guarantee given by the executive Government. But I wonder that even the Under-Secretary of State for India should throw overboard the Government of Bombay as he did in the recent debate on Dr. Cameron's motion. If the Government of Bombay acted rightly in giving the guarantee, if their action was supported by the precedent of the House of Commons, I think it is simply ridiculous to complain that the guarantee given was unfortunately wide. and that discrimination between cases of extortion and voluntary bribe was necessary. From what I have told you of the conduct of the Masters in Chancery you may see that the "peccant" mamlatdars are a great deal superior in morals to the former. (Cheers.) And if those Masters of the Rolls were retained in their offices after full confession of their misdeeds, how much greater reason there is that the guarantee given to the mamlatdars should be faithfully observed. Recent telegrams from England have announced that the Secretary of State has directed the Government of Bombay to discriminate between cases of extortion and voluntary bribe. But I cannot understand how and where the line is to be drawn. We all know that the mamlatdars paid under the belief that they could not escape the levy of the black mail and that there was no way to get their just rights and promotion, but through corrupt means, as the influence of Mr. Crawford with Government was known to be extraordinary. Here and there you may find a case of a person voluntarily taking advantage of the prevailing system. But how to find such cases out is the difficulty. Government have tried to make such discrimination not less than three times and with three different results. First, six men were deprived of their magisterial powers; on second thought the powers of three of these were restored to them, while six new men were added to the list. Subsequently promotions of ten were stopped. (Laughter.) Under these circumstances I ask you, gentlemen, what guarantee there is that the fourth attempt would be final and satisfactory. But supposing that such discrimination be made, how is Government going to protect those whose cases will, according to them, fall under extortion. The statute of Edward VI. recognises no such distinction. An Indemnity Act therefore is a necessity, and we have but recently been informed that the Government of India is about to bring such a measure before the Council. If such an Act is to be passed for fifteen persons, five more can surely be included in it. In the interests of the fair name of British justice and honour, and considering the deliberate precedent set by the House of Commons itself under exactly similar circumstances there is, therefore, no honourable recourse open to Government but to scrupulously fulfil the guarantee so solemnly given and to include in the proposed Indemnity Act all those that have, as remarked by the Hon. Sir R. West, helped the cause of public morality by exposing the widespread system of corruption in the Deccan. With these few words I beg to second the proposition so ably proposed by my learned friend, Mr. Gadgil. (Applause.)

Mr. Gunput Dyaram, speaking in Marathi on the same subject, said that if Government broke their word with regard to their guarantee, and were once to break their promises, there would be great fear of their even dishonouring their promissory notes.

Mr. S. K. Sokhali said :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The proposition that I have to place before you for your acceptance is this :—That this meeting wishes to place on record its strong protest against the persistent and factious misrepresentations and perversion of facts by interested writers, whereby public opinion in England is being misled and that the native public of I ndiagrieve to find some of the honourable Members of Parliament, to whom India cannot be too grateful for their honest and disinterested efforts to see justice done to this [illegible] and incorrect representations. You can easily understand how very necessary it is for us to place on record an expression of our opinion on this point. The misrepresentations of which we have reason to complain, and more than complain, have been so gross in their nature and have been made with so complete a disregard of all truthfulness and honesty that they have already done much mischief, and will continue to do more, unless we strenuously exert ourselves to expose their true character. Englishmen in England who have at best very hazy ideas about Indian questions seem to have unfortunately been even more misinformed than usual with regard to the inception, the scope, and the ultimate result of this Crawford inquiry. Sir, this misrepresentation has been the work mainly, I had almost said exclusively, of a few personal friends of Mr. Crawford in Bombay, a friend of these friends in Calcutta, and a paper in London, which swallows with remarkable simplicity all the trash which the man in Calcutta sends to it. And the astonishing persistency with which this small band of traducers of Lord Reay has worked has been amply successful. Most hasty and erroneous opinions have been confidently expressed by almost the whole public press of England. In deference to these opinions the Secretary of State for India has thought it necessary and proper to interfere in what, I believe, to be a most unusual manner with the freedom of action of the Bombay Government, which freedom was absolutely necessary for arriving at as satisfactory a solution as the very complicated nature of this affair admitted, and the result of all this has been that Government has now been landed into a position of almost inextricable difficulty. Well, sir, we all know, and I believe I have said it already, that the head-quarters of this misrepresentation have been in Bombay—I need not say they have been chiefly in the office of the *Times of India*. Sir, Sir William Harcourt in speaking once of the representatives of the Universities, is reported to have said, if you have abuses to defend or good measures to abuse, you may rely on the Universities. And we know we here can say a similar thing of this *Times of India*—that if you have Anglo-Indian misconduct to defend or natives and their sympathisers to abuse you may rely on the *Times of India*. This paper has for a long time been proverbial for its hostility to native interests. It delights in the work of misrepresenting, denouncing, or in other ways prejudicing every movement intended for the political advancement of our people. It loses no opportunity to cast foul aspersions on our character and in the art of maligning those who sympathise with the growing aspirations of the natives it knows no superior. And it is evident that every one of these motives, joined to the equally powerful one of helping a friend in distress, operated in determining the attitude of this paper towards this inquiry. For here was gross Anglo-Indian misconduct standing in need of a defender. Here was an opportunity for taking sweet revenge on that unpractical Radical Governor, I believe it once called him, for the kindly and sympathetic interest he has uniformly taken in our advancement, and here was also a chance not to be thrown away for denouncing native morality and for making capital out of the disclosures made to prejudice our political claims. And the nice little story given to the public by the Hon. Mr. Mehta tells us with what a hearty will the paper went to this work of slander and misrepresentation—how even the permanent editor of the paper, on his return from England, stood aghast at the zeal of his locum tenens in the unholy cause. No epithet was considered too strong if it was to be applied to the Bombay Government, no term too contemptuous if it was to be used in connection with native morality, and no effort too unscrupulous if it was in any way likely to succeed in misleading public opinion or increasing the difficulties in the faith of the Bombay Government. I intend to give you some samples of the writing of this paper on this case. But there are so many passages claiming to be quoted that it is very difficult indeed to choose from amongst them, and as I may presume that most of you at least read the writings when they first appeared, I had better not attempt the task. But the mischief done by the *Times of India* by its vituperation was nothing compared with that done by the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*. The mendacity and the unscrupulousness of this man have been simply shocking to me as they must have been to every one of you. Now, it so happens that the London *Times* is the only paper in England that has a permanent correspondent in India, and consequently, although his hatred of natives and of those who sympathise with them, or who expose Anglo-Indian delinquencies is notorious the English public have no other recourse but to depend upon the *Times* for Indian information, and thus the man occupies a position of great but most undeserved importance. After referring to many telegrams in the London *Times* he went on to say that you will see how mischievous and misleading these telegrams are. Every fact favourable to the Bombay Government is carefully suppressed. Take, for instance, the Hanmantrao case. The decision of Mr. Vidal in this case furnished an important clue to a right understanding of the whole Crawford affair. And yet not one word was sent about that decision by this correspondent, although at times he has been even so particular as to telegraph such trash as, for instance, the continuance of Mr. Forrest in a particular place. And now observe the mischief done by these disgraceful misrepresentations, perversions, and suppressions. The London *Times*, which it is the fashion to regard as the most leading paper in England, but which, whether leading or not, is at present certainly the most discredited one there, with pitiable gullibility, if nothing worse, accepted as gospel truth what its Indian Pigott sent to it, and made a most violent attack on the Bombay Government in its issue of the 20th of February. We who are here and who have all along been able to clearly see the difficult nature of the task of the Government and who have been convinced that it was doing all that was in its its power in the cause of justice and purity of administration can of course only laugh at so much display of ignorance and prejudice. But the effect of these misrepresentations on the English public was different. Other papers followed in the wake of the *Times*, and indulged in wild denunciations of the Bombay Government, and with the exception of the *Scotchman* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, I am not aware of any paper in England—I use the term England in its wider sense—that ventured to put in a good word for Lord Reay. Sir, the impression made by these misrepresentations seems to have been too deep to be effaced even by the publication of papers calculated to throw a flood of light on the nefarious system, such as Mr. Ommanney's note, Sir R. West's Minute, and others—papers which, in the opinion of the natives of this country at least, furnish ample justification for the conduct of the Government in every particular. Take, for instance, the debate which took place on the 19th July in the House of Commons on Dr. Cameron's motion about the retention of the mamlatdars. Even Mr. Bradlaugh, than whom the natives of India have no more sincere or disinterested friend, possibly acting on impressions formed from time to time, and for want of better information, took an attitude which seemed unfavourable to the Government of Bombay. I am, however, quite sure that if he had been aware of the real nature of this Crawford affair with its many offshoots, he would have been as warm as Professor Bryce or Sir G. Campbell in eulogising the conduct of the Bombay Government. Similarly Dr. Cameron—(I will not say anything about Mr. Baumann, for he appears to be a mere tool in the hands of designing persons)—I say even Dr. Cameron, good Radical that he is, would have had nothing but praise for Lord Reay if he had understood how absolutely necessary it was to promise the indemnities for extirpating a huge system of corruption. But the wrong impression which he seems to have received at the beginning unfortunately led him to draw up an indictment against the Bombay Government in a manner which indicated at least great carelessness. Take, for instance, his reference to the Chowbal case. You will see that Dr. Cameron does not seem to have himself understood a word of what he said. All this shows how successful misrepresentation has been. So long I have endeavoured to deal with the very important question of perversion of facts and the mischief they have done. Before I conclude I am anxious to say a word about a case that is being at present persistently made against us. Advantage is being taken in certain quarters of the revelations in the Crawford case, and it is being asserted that the natives of this country are men of decidedly low morals. Sir, it is not my purpose to consider here how far Anglo-Indians can twit us on the score of superior morality in general. But, so far as this Crawford inquiry is concerned, it is not for these persons, who are themselves living in glass houses, to throw stones at us. For I for one do not think that they have displayed in this affair any very extraordinary standard of morality. Anglo-Indians have themselves declared that for the last ten years and more they were hearing persistent rumours of Mr. Crawford's corruption. Of the so many Assistant Collectors and Collectors and other European officials that have been in this Presidency during the last ten years, how many will stand forth and declare before God and man that they were unaware of Mr. Crawford's practices? And if these men, who had really to suffer nothing at the hands of Mr. Crawford, were content to leave matters alone and thus allow corruption to spread before their very eyes, is it impossible, sir, to understand how so many native officials, not naturally inclined to be corrupt, should have succombed to the system of terrorism and extortion set up almost publicly by an officer who could have, if he had pleased, ruined them in a minute. It is, no doubt, sad that they should have fallen. But they were [illegible] than of a rigid standard of morality. It should also be remembered that it was after all a native officer who had the courage to approach Government with well-formulated indictment against Mr. Crawford. It should also be borne in mind that if veracity and truthfulness have not ceased to be virtues, the claims of those who are the loudest in denouncing the natives, to a superior standard of morality must be rejected. In my opinion it is unwarrantable to draw any general conclusions from this Crawford case. But if unfortunately they are to be drawn, let them be drawn in a fair manner. I am afraid no community will have cause for rejoicing. One word more, sir, before I sit down. It is very painful that the necessity for such a meeting as this should have arisen. Our English friends should understand that in the interests of India and England alike the government of this country ought to be carried on with absolute impartiality. They may have won this Empire by force; they may have won it by fraud; but however won, in order that it should be preserved, its Government ought to be seated on the high pedestal of truth and fair play. Sir, if our English friends will kindly disabuse their minds of all bias against us, if they will take a calm and a dispassionate view of everything, if sentiment will give way to reason, then they will find that in treating the natives of this country with courtesy, consideration, and equality consists the best safeguard of the British rule. But if, on the other hand, they will be so short-sighted as to think that their interests and ours must always conflict, that every step gained by us is one lost by them, and if in consequence they will seize every opportunity to traduce our nation and even calumniate their own high-souled countrymen—then they will be doing a very grievous harm indeed to their empire over this land. Sir, Lord Reay has suffered much at the hands of these people. But he has presented to us a glorious spectacle of noble courage and scrupulous sense of duty. He has laboured in the cause of justice and purity of administration in the midst of calumny and contumely, amid the unscrupulous attacks of open enemies and the dark stabs of false friends, and though he has not till now received any appreciable recognition of his splendid services at the hands of his countrymen, he need not despair of ultimately receiving that reward which is his due. For, sir, I am confident that history will record its unerring verdict in His Lordship's favour. I am sure that posterity at least will do him justice. It will be said that he personally struggled for removing a foul stain from the brow of England. It will be said that he did this work amid difficulties which would have daunted a stouter man; and, sir, when all of us who are at present on the scene shall have been added to the great majority, and when the names of the present traducers of His Lordship shall have been forgotten and break no more on the ears of man, His Lordship's memory will be cherished with feelings of deep gratitude and affection, not only by the people of this country, but also by his countrymen in England, for his noble exertion in a sacred cause.

Several other speakers having addressed the meeting very briefly, as it was very late, a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Nulkar by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar and seconded by Mr. Bhide. The meeting then concluded, but not before the natives responded vigorously to a call for cheers for Lord Reay. It was past eight before all the Hindus went away.

A HOME PAPER writes :—I was diverted to read, the other day, in a notice of an article which Mr. George W. Childs of Philadelphia has contributed to one of the magazines, that Dickens presented that gentleman with the manuscript of *Our Mutual Friend* as a token of his regard. It is true that Mr. Childs possesses the said manuscript, but it was not a gift from Dickens. *Our Mutual Friend* was reviewed in the *Times*—and in those Delane days a good notice in the *Times* was of a priceles value—at great length and in highly laudatory terms, by a gentleman, now deceased, whom I will call Mr. X. This writer, hearing that Dickens was much gratified, thought fit to inform him to whom he was indebted for the notice, and received the manuscript of the novel as an acknowledgment of the panegyric, which manuscript within six weeks he sold to Mr. Childs for £250. Dickens and Anthony Trolloppe had a very brisk discussion one afternoon at the Athenæum respecting the transaction, which Trolloppe very absurdly maintained was calculated to corrupt the reviewers. He asserted that the *Times'* writer was entirely wrong in letting Dickens become aware of the service he had rendered him, and that Dickens was much to blame for having rewarded him in any way whatever. Needless to add that neither of them had then become acquainted with the fate of the manuscript, or Trolloppe's argument would have been considerably strengthened.

THE MAYBRICK POISONING CASE.

LETTER FROM MRS. MAYBRICK'S MOTHER.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Baroness von Roque, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, to a friend residing in the Liverpool district, who has forwarded it to the *Liverpool Daily Post* :—

I should be most grateful if you would find a way to convey to the press how deep is my gratitude and sincere my appreciation of the efforts being made by the generous and just English people to save my unhappy daughter. She herself, in irrepressible sobs and tears, in our last interview, said how grateful she was for the sentiment in her favour, and for the many letters of sympathy she received, which she is not, by the rules, able to reply to or give to me to do so. I wish to refrain from all appearance of any personal appeal myself, for fear it may be mistaken for a desire to create a disturbance in public, and I am an upholder of law and peace. What I wish and hope is this; the kindly English heart will find a way to see how innocent she really is of all crime, and that for the sake of her already terrible punishment, her deep repentance for the one sin committed in a hitherto blameless life, a way may be found to restore her to her helpless little children, for whom she mourns continually, and to me, for she is my only child. Kindly do not let it appear that I wished to publish anything; but merely in answer to the many inquiries from the press, express our deep united thanks and hopes.—(Signed) Baroness Von Roque."

BARONESS VON ROQUE INTERVIEWED.

In response to an inquiry (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) whether she cared to say anything to the public in relation to the agitation now on foot throughout the United Kingdom to secure the reprieve and the ultimate release of her daughter, Mrs. Maybrick, now lying in Walton Jail, the Baroness von Roque says :—"I'm not an English-woman and not very well acquainted with your institutions, so I am most anxious not to say anything which might appear in any way disrespectful of lawful authority. Here in England the people do not exercise the same influence as they do in America, but I can say that my daughter is extremely thankful to the public for the spirited way in which they have taken her case up." "Have you seen your daughter to-day?" "Oh, no. I'm not permitted to see her every day." "Every other day?" "There is no precise regulation like that, but I saw her yesterday (Monday) morning. Then she was in a most distressful condition." "Confined to bed?" "Yes, and if this thing goes on much longer it will certainly kill her. She cannot long sustain the awful anxieties of the past month or two." "You are able to talk with her?" "That is quite true; but there are always two prison officials present, and a conversation between mother and daughter under such trying circumstances is very hard." "You consider your daughter has been grievously wronged?" "Very, very deeply wronged. She is, I know, quite innocent of the terrible crime laid to her charge. Had she cared to get rid of her husband there was no occasion to poison him, and she knew that. She might easily have taken advantage of legal process. It has been made to appear that my daughter was given to flirting and other frivolous conduct, but nothing is further from the truth. She did not move about in society much before the last season, being kept a good deal at home by her children. I need not say more. I am so thoroughly convinced that the English people are kindly disposed towards my child, that I feel assured that justice will yet be done."

CURIOUS STATEMENT BY MR. BRIERLEY.

Mr. Albert Brierley, the gentleman whose name has been so prominently mentioned in connection with that of Mrs. Maybrick all through the trial, has made a statement. The statement was prepared after consultation with his solicitors, and then placed in the hands of the Messrs. Cleaver, the solicitors of Mrs. Maybrick. Afterwards Mr. Brierley granted an interview in relation to the matter.

Mr. Brierley is the senior member of the firm of Brierley and Wood, cotton importers, at 4, Old Hall Street, not far from the Exchange. He has been in business for thirteen years in Liverpool, and has an irreproachable commercial standing. He is unmarried, and his residence is a suite of chambers at 60, Huckisson Street. Mr. Brierley, upon being informed that a statement was desired, said, "I have no statement whatever to make for the public." After a little discussion he said :—"That I have done wrong in this matter I do not pretend to deny, but I cannot refrain from saying that a most injurious misconstruction and misinterpretation has been put upon my relations with [illegible] which I thought I enjoyed the confidence and esteem of [illegible] were trying to self. Our meeting in London was a grave wrong; but in this trial it has been magnified greatly to her injury and mine, and assumptions have been based upon it which are entirely unwarranted by the actual facts." It was suggested that a little plain truth was more needed at the present than anything else. Also that the public, in their excited way of forming hasty conclusions without facts to base them on, would be glad to do justice to all parties if they had the facts to deal with, and Mr Brierley finally took this view of the matter :—

"Do you wish me to make a statement for publication?" he asked. "It can be put in the form of an interview." "Very well, then you may put it in the form of an interview, but understand clearly that it must not injure Mrs Maybrick. That is the sole reason why I have been silent hitherto. I have been maligned, persecuted, and misjudged in every way. It has broken up my business, and will cause me to leave this city. But I am a man, and I have made no complaint. I only desire that the terrible misfortunes of a woman whose treatment has been scarcely fair, may not be further increased through me." Mr. Brierley then proceeded to speak quite freely. He said—"Before the first proceedings against Mrs Maybrick were initiated or talked of, I had arranged for a vacation in the shape of a tour about the Mediterranean. I had made my preparations without a thought that any trouble was coming to her, for I had no expectation or suspicion of any. This is evident by itself in the letter from me to her which was quoted in Court, in which letter I said I was going away. The last interview I had with Mrs. Maybrick was on April 6. Between our meeting in London on March 21 and this interview, I had seen her only once, and that was at the Grand National meeting. I wish you would make a note of that and let people judge how far those three meetings, long previous to Mr. Maybrick's death, justify the perpetual assumption all through the trial, and particularly by the Judge, that she and I were on the closest terms of intimacy, and hand in hand, so to speak, in the whole matter. However, the moment that I heard that she was threatened with trouble I abandoned my trip. By way of a trifle I may state that I had already paid £50 as passage money, £25 of which I thereby lost. I simply mention that to show that it was my desire to stay, and not to go. I notified the Messrs. Cleaver and Sir Charles Russell that I was entirely in their hands, though I was of the opinion—and I presume that they were—that, being an interested party my statements would not have the value they were entitled to. I also prepared a statement and certified to it for use should it be needed in the trial. I remained all through the case, and was not called. I was ready at any time." "When did you first meet Mrs. Maybrick?" "I met her once or twice during last year in this city. We were merely distant acquaintances, however, up to last November." "Did you have many interviews with her?" "Very few." "Did you ever go on any journey together, excepting the trip to London?" "No; that was the only time we were ever away together." "Who suggested that trip?" "I decline to state. I must refer you to the evidence adduced in Court." "Had you any understanding when you parted from each other in London?" "Yes, we had a distinct understanding, in the first place, that nothing of the sort, and by that I mean a meeting in London or any other place away from home, was ever to occur again." "Did you have any understanding that any meetings were to take place at home?" "None whatever. On the contrary, we parted in London as if we were never to meet again. You can readily understand that I cannot speak as freely as I could wish. I am not thinking of myself in the matter, but of her." "Did you have any understanding about correspondence?" "Yes; it was distinctly understood that we were not to correspond. It was agreed that she should not write unless she got into some complication in consequence of our journey. If she did, she was to let me know. I tell you this because I wish you to understand that the extent of our acquaintance and the depth of our intimacy has been most unwarrantably over-estimated, both to her injury and mine." "When did you next see her after the trip to London?" "At the Grand National." "And when after that?" "She came to see me a few days afterwards. She came to tell me about her husband beating her and dragging her about the room. It was brought out in evidence that that is the last interview I ever had with her." "And the date?" "Was April 6." Have you any opinions to express from your knowledge of the affairs concerning her trial." "I do not know that it would be wise to express them at the present time." "Do you think there will be any better time than the present?" "Perhaps not. Well, then, there are two things which I feel inclined to say, and they are these :—In the first place, I am of the opinion that a great deal of unnecessary and uncalled-for injury has been done her. As a defendant in a Court on trial for her life, and entitled to the utmost degree to a fair hearing, I think the Judge laid unnecessary and unfair stress on the motive. The 'John' business was an error from beginning to end, and it told terribly against her. The letter from 'John' was a perfectly innocent letter from a perfectly innocent party. It was the view the Judge took of it that made it tell so heavily on the jury. This is simply my belief, of course, but if the truth ever comes out from the gentleman himself it will be fully borne out by him. And, furthermore, I cannot keep from blaming the judge for his unauthorised and stated assumption that the intimacy between Mrs Maybrick and myself, which ended on March 21 last, was in progress during all the period which the trial covered." "Has your statement made this morning covered this ground?" "Yes; this ground and more. I have placed it in the hands of her solicitors for presentation to the Home Secretary."

A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Regarding this statement, a correspondent writes :—The most important bearing of Mr. Brierley's statement, as thus made, is something which appears not in, but between the lines. The curious facts and the strange motives which underlie this case from beginning to end are something amazing, and the half has not begun to be told. One thing is certain, however, and that is, that if Mrs Maybrick is executed she will have been done to death by women. I am in possession of certain facts which throw a very peculiar side light on Mr Brierley's statement. The whole of the domestic quarr

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, arrived in Berlin at five o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 12th ult., at the Thiergarten Station. The whole corps of the Guards, [illegible]h infantry and cavalry, lined the three miles of [illegible] from the station to the castle. The crowd, which [illegible]athered to witness the Emperor's arrival, was [illegible]attracted by curiosity and partly by its real [illegible]y for the Austrian monarch. All the Mini[illegible]d court officials had come back to town to be [illegible] and even Prince Bismarck and Count von [illegible]returned from their summer resorts to meet the [illegible]n monarch. The Emperor William, who wore [illegible]iform of an Austrian colonel, was evidently [illegible]moved when the train approached, and on its [illegible]ng he himself opened the door of the carriage [illegible] embraced his august guest most heartily. [illegible]er the Emperor had addressed both the Bismarck and Counts Moltke and Waldersee, the two monarchs drove off to the castle, followed by their brilliant suite. Besides the Emperors, Prince Bismarck, who was driving with Count Kalnoky and Count Moltke. were much cheered. At the castle the Royal guest was received by the Empress Victoria and the widowed Empress Auguste, who had come expressly from Babelsberg. After the family dinner a grand tattoo, executed by all the bands of the Gardes du Corps, took place.

Following upon a review, a grand banquet was given in the afternoon at the Royal Castle, when the Emperor William proposed a toast to his Imperial guest in the following words :—"It is with heartfelt joy that I bid your Majesty welcome to my residence and to the city in which you were so lately greeted by my illustrious grandfather. Your Majesty will have learnt from your joyful reception by my people what a warm and lively consciousness of the friendship which has already subsisted between our peoples for a hundred years thus found expression. But before all is my army, a portion of which your Majesty has had the opportunity of seeing, proud of having been permitted to appear before your Majesty's keen soldierly eye. My people, like my army, will hold firmly and faithfully to the alliance concluded by us, and the latter is aware that, for the maintenance of peace for our countries, it will have to join with the gallant army of Austria-Hungary, and, if it be the will of Providence, fight shoulder to shoulder. In this sense I lift my glass and drink to the welfare of your Majesty, the entire Imperial House of Austria, and our brave Austrian and Hungarian comrades."

The toast having been honoured, the Emperor Francis Joseph replied as follows :—"I must record my thanks for the toast of my Imperial brother, expressed in such cordial language in a spot rich with associations, and for the welcome displayed in so brilliant and touching a manner. My thanks are due also for the impressive reception extended to me by the people, and for the cordiality which surrounds me here in the midst of a true fellowship. In thankful recognition, finally, of the sincere sympathy shown me by the subjects of this vast Empire, I raise my glass to the welfare of the friend and ally who stands so near to my heart, to the inseparable brotherhood and comradeship between his gallant army and my own; and to the increase and strengthening of the guarantees of peace for the prosperity and blessing of the allied States and peoples, as well as of the whole of Europe. Long live His Majesty the German Emperor-King, Her Majesty the Empress-Queen, and the illustrious Imperial House."

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S RETURN.

The Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Berlin on Saturday morning, August 10th, on their return from England, and were most enthusiastically received. The manner in which the Emperor was received in England has caused a strong feeling of satisfaction in Berlin, which hasfound expression in the official and non-official Press.

"A personage in high position"—whose remarks reflect the opinions prevailing in high quarters—has assured the *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin that "much more importance should be attached to the Emperor's visit to England than people had been inclined to do." "It was (proceeds the correspondent, interpreting the assertion) even a political event of the highest importance, the effects of which would shortly make themselves felt. His Majesty had succeeded in winning the sympathies of the British people, and as public opinion plays the principal part in politics in England, the impression produced upon the masses would certainly have great influence upon the relations of both countries. German politicians hope that the British Cabinet will henceforth pursue a rather more active policy, and declare with unmistakable emphasis that England is resolved in case of complications to side with the Central Powers. My informant added that Prince Bismarck, too, was very much pleased with the news received from England about the way in which the festivities were passing off. The hopes which prevail here of a more active policy on the part of Great Britain are, no doubt, too sanguine; but in any case it is not without significance that they should be entertained at all."

THE QUEEN'S PRUSSIAN REGIMENT.

The *Norddeutsche*, in rectifying some inaccuracies in the reports of the Emperor's stay in England, mentions that it was not Lieut.-Colonel von Kotze, commanding Queen Victoria's Regiment of Prussian Guards, but the Emperor himself, who delivered the address at the reception of the deputation from the regiment by Her Majesty. In this address, according to the semi-official organ, the Emperor spoke as follows :—"I beg permission to express to your Majesty my deep-felt thanks for your Majesty's gracious acceptance of the post of Chief of the Royal Prussian First Dragoon Guards. My army is proud to be permitted, owing to this event, to number among its own the Sovereign of the greatest Naval Power in the world. But above all the hearts of the officers and men of your Majesty's regiment beat higher at the honour which has fallen to them to be called by the name of the 'Queen of England.' I selected this regiment for one reason, because it has won well-deserved laurels in the past, by its discipline in peace, and by its heroism in war, especially in the last campaign at Mars-la-Tour. Another reason, however, is that it is the one cavalry regiment in the Prussian Army in which my late father received his cavalry training. I do not doubt for a moment that the officers and men of the 'Queen of England's' Own 1st Dragoon Guards, conscious of the high honour done them, will zealously endeavour always to remain worthy of it." After His Majesty had ended reading the address, Lieut.-Colonel von Kotze handed the report of the regiment to Her Majesty, and the Emperor introduced the deputation.

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

The news from Crete continues unsatisfactory. According to the *Standard* Athens correspondent, the sacking and burning of villages and sanguinary conflicts were still going on at the commencement of the week, the Turkish authorities being powerless to maintain order. According to the *Times* representative at Constantinople, writing on the 10th ult., fighting had been going on for two days. Shakir Pasha had left for the island, and much is hoped from his exertion; but it is also declared that fresh troops are necessary; and the Turks find a difficulty in getting either money or transport for them. The Porte has sent out a circular Note in reply to that of the Greek Government on Cretan affairs, and in it denies that the Turkish Government has been distributing arms among the Mussulman population of Candia.

Shakir Pasha, who has been appointed temporary Governor of Crete, on arrival at his post on Tuesday (13 ult.), assured a deputation of Christians and Turkish Cretans of the benevolent sentiments of the Sultan, adding that His Majesty was, at the same time, resolved to restore order, even if a resort to extreme measures were necessary for the purpose. Negotiations have been opened relative to the demands of the Cretans. Owing to the distrust felt towards Greece, two ironclads anchored in the Golden Horn are under orders to proceed to Crete without delay. A certain activity is noticeable at the Turkish Admiralty in getting ready other vessels of the ironclad fleet to follow in case of need. Troops have also been despatched from the capital for the island. Everything points at last to a determination on the part of the Turkish authorities to deal with the insurrection with vigour.

It is being said in Berlin that Russian intrigues are going on in Athens and other parts of Greece, with a view to fan the flames of excitement, and thus force the Greek Government to proceed to active intervention in the island. In order to counteract these machinations, which threaten the general peace, the diplomatic representatives of the allied Powers in Athens have recommended the Greek Government to observe the greatest moderation and reserve.

A semi-official Bulgarian journal has already spoken of the "compensation" which Bulgaria would expect if Crete were annexed to Greece. This shows how great are the dangers of the Cretan troubles, and how severely the whole of Europe may suffer if the Sultan be not roused from his policy of the vacillation. The cry for compensation, when once started in Bulgaria, would soon be echoed in Servia and Montenegro.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE continued his indictment of General Boulanger on the 9th ult. He said that at Clermont-Ferrand General Boulanger was surrounded by a veritable political court, comprising the Communist Baillere, the Anarchist Morphy, and M. Thiebaud, who belonged to neither of these categories. Secret intrigues were so rife and so well organised, and success was considered, so sure, that when General Boulanger was punished by thirty days' confinement to quarters M. Laguerre sent him the following congratulatory telegram :—"If the news of the disciplinary measure is correct, I congratulate you on it. It is a supreme honour to have blows struck at one by the traitors and swindlers who, for a few days longer, still govern us." The would-be Dictator was considered as on the eve of obtaining power, and great efforts were made to attain this end. If the testimony of a most honourable witness, M. de Pressense, junior, was to be credited, General Boulanger sought support even in Germany. According to this witness, M. Cyon, a writer on the *Gaulois*, was sent to M. Bleichsroder, the well-known Berlin banker, to beg him to explain to Prince Bismarck that the object of the agitation in favour of General Boulanger was not to overthrow the Republic, but simply to establish a Consular Republic. Whence did General Boulanger obtain the pecuniary resources necessary for the campaign he had carried on? Twelve hundred registered letters were received by him in twelve months, and doubtless the money came from all parts of the world, furnished by men whose object was rather commercial than political. Again, hundreds of people were received by General Boulanger in his house in the Rue-Dumont Durville, and he (M. de Beaurepaire) knew of a cook who had gone to visit General Boulanger, and had given a twenty-franc piece. His expenditure for his own personal comfort and pleasures was excessive, and in this he acted as a dishonourable man towards those who furnished him the money; for if it was given for a political object the General had no right to appropriate it to his own personal uses. M. de Beaurepaire dwelt on the organisation for puffing General Boulanger, and read letters from numerous officers showing that attempts had been made to corrupt the army. The Procurer-General proceeded to show from the correspondence seized in a trunk, who were General Boulanger's supporters. One letter gives an account of a conversation with Prince Victor in which the latter accepts the General as an instrument of a coup d'etat. The Public Prosecutor then sought to prove that the conspiracy had been followed by a veritable attempt against the State.

The Procureur's address came to an end on Saturday. the 10th ult. M. de Beaurepaire then alluded to General Boulanger as seeking to recruit into the army of his followers even M. Goron, the Chief of the Detective Department. His secretary, M. Brenelles, wrote to M. Goron :—"The General requests me to tell you that he would like to speak with you. You have but to present yourself at nightfall without giving your name to the servant. Be good enough to indicate the exact day and hour, in order that the General may give the necessary orders to insure your not being recognised." The Public Prosecutor also read a letter in which the General instructed the swindler Baret to "undermine General Thomassin prudently." M. de Beaurepaire next discussed the question of the competency of the High Court to pronounce on the charges against the General and his co-defendants. He concluded that its competency to judge the charges of conspiracy and of the felonious attempts against the State was unquestionable, and that, therefore, it was competent to judge the charges of peculation and embezzlement connected with them. General Boulanger had, he said, committed most grave acts of indelicacy during his tenure of power. On arriving at the Ministry of War he was poor, but he immediately launched out into extravagant expenditure to increase his popularity. It was by the seizure of the accounts that the examining committee of the High Court discovered how General Boulanger had employed the funds placed at his disposal while he was Minister. When Boulanger took office, the reserve fund amounted to two million two hundred and fifty thousand francs. General Boulanger recklessly squandered a considerable portion of that fund, which had been put aside for cases of urgent need. His own accounts, seized from M. Reichert, proved this. He took for his personal propaganda no less than two hundred and forty-two thousand francs of money belonging to the nation. Captain Driant was charged to get up biographies of the General, and received a sum of ten thousands francs, under pretext of subsidies to journals. Twenty-five thousand francs was given to the *Action*, and the General had the *National* in his hands, thanks to a fictitious purchase of a thousand copies daily. Another journalist received ten thousand francs, another five thousand francs. A certain mysterious person, who signed with the initial "B," received fifteen thousand francs. General Boulanger also paid his biographers; and all this was done with public moneys. Those offences came within the jurisdiction of a court-martial; but it was necessary not to pass them over in silence, in order that the High Court might be thoroughly enlightened concerning the morality of the General. As he had misappropriated two hundred and forty-two thousand francs of the reserve fund, it was only reasonable, though proof was wanting, to conclude that he took the sixty thousand francs necessary to pay his father's debts from the Secret Service money. On arriving at the Ministry he had no money, but he at once paid those debts. He also gave forty thousand francs to the *Avenir National*. A little later he commissioned Mdme. Pourpre to hire and furnish two small apartments where he received ladies. The furnishing of one of them cost twelve thousand francs, the other fifteen thousand francs. It was undeniable that General Boulanger took for his own personal uses at least one hundred and seven thousand francs of the Secret Service money. One of the last depositions referred to by the Public Prosecutor was that of M. Trelat, who said one of his intimate friends, whose name he was obliged to conceal, had related to him a circumstance which proved that General Boulanger had occupied himself with the sale of decorations. In his peroration M. de Beaurepaire said :—"At the present time General Boulanger is thoroughly known to you. I have shown you Boulanger confessing his faults and his crimes by the manner in which he took to flight. That man will never make anyone in France believe that he fled simply because he contested any particular jurisdiction. He will make no one believe that all those little lies that reach us from afar are admissible justifications. No! he fled, first to Belgium, and then to London, terrified at the idea of the evidence which would be produced against him here. He feels himself guilty. 'Ah!' he says, 'but with the Senate constituted into a High Court, I am condemned beforehand." He used the same phrase in March, 1888, in a telegram to Count Dillon, when he was on the eve of being tried by the court-martial. I have the telegram here. He thus insulted the Generals who assembled at the Ecole Militaire. He, however, knows very well that if he is always condemned beforehand, whoever be his judges, it is because he knows he is always guilty. I await your judgment with confidence. In rendering it you will, as magistrates, have given to all a salutary lesson; and as citizens you will have deserved well of the country."

Considerable sensation prevailed when M. de Beaurepaire resumed his seat. His deputy, M. Duval, rose at once to read the indictment, after which M. Buffet attempted to address the Court, but was prevented by M. le Royer, the president, who told him he could not now allow a public discussion on any point whatever. At the private sitting of the Court transformed into a Chamber de Counseil, he could not put whatever questions he pleased to the Public Prosecutor. M. Naquet having also tried to speak was told in peremptory language to keep silent. The galleries having been cleared, the first secret sitting was then held. M. Audran de Kerdrel at once placed in the hands of the president a demand, signed by forty-three members of the Right, that the Court should, first of all, discuss the question of its competency. This was accepted, and the documents relating to the case, contained in four volumes, were then distributed to the Senators.

On Monday, the 12th ult., the High Court sat in private, but the outlines of what took place have leaked out. The Right raised the question of incompetency, and a very long and hot debate seems to have taken place. The text of the proposal for the declaration of the incompetency of the court, which was signed by fifty three members of the Right, says that "even supposing the facts alluded to by the Public Prosecutor to be proved, they would not constitute, in the legal sense of the word, a felonious attempt against the State." The reading of this document caused a violent incident, in the course of which M. Demole declared it to be unworthy of the High Court. At length M. Trarieux proposed to connect the question with the merits of the case itself. This proposal was adopted by 210 votes against 51. The sitting was adjourned. The members of the Right who had signed the declaration met immediately to draw up a declaration to the country, which would explain the reasons that induced them to refrain from attending any future sittings of the High Court; but the divergences of opinion among them were so great that it was found impossible to come to an agreement.

The accused were all found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in a fortified place,

THE German Emperor is going to present a bust of himself to Queen Victoria. His Majesty is represented in the uniform of the Gardes du Corps, and with his helmet on.

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

In the House of Lords on Friday, August 9, the Earl of Carnarvon called attention to the hostilities on the Nile and to the general condition of affairs in Egypt. In the events of the last week or ten days there was, he said, very much to rejoice over, but there was a larger question behind the success of our troops, and that was the possible and probable recurrence of such difficulties, and the general policy which is to be maintained in Egypt. We have, in fact (his lordship continued), undertaken obligations in Egypt which under existing conditions we cannot fulfil. What is to be done? I venture to think that on reflection your lordships will feel that there are five possible courses open to us. The first of these is evacuation. That would be a very poor ending in the eyes of the country to all the labour and bloodshed and sacrifices that we have made. (Hear, hear.) Secondly, you may, as some persons desire, hand the country back again to Turkey. That, I think, is the worst solution of all; and I am satisfied that the good sense of this country would not tolerate such a proceeding. Thirdly, you may remain as you are and drift along, repelling from time to time the attacks of the Dervishes. There are precedents for that, but they are not satisfactory. Fourthly, you may remain as you are, but at the same time provide for the defence of the southern portions of the country. No doubt that is a better and a more adequate solution, but it is also a more costly one. Fifthly, and lastly, you may announce to Europe that you intend to stay in Egypt for the present, and that you are not limited by times and seasons; that you will religiously respect the rights of the bondholders, but that you will administer the country upon your own principles and policy, and then govern the country as firmly, as successfully, and as wisely as you have governed the best provinces in India. That is a solution which is undoubtedly

MUCH THE BEST FOR ENGLAND.

It may present difficulties, possibly, so far as this country is concerned, but it is the boldest course, and it is the one to which at any time you may be reduced by a combination of diplomatic conditions. It means, no doubt, an increase of your Mediterranean Squadron and an addition to your army of some 4,000 or 5,000 men; but Egypt could pay that if she were willing. I do not believe that any other solutions exist than those which I have mentioned. Willingly or unwillingly, one of these the Government must choose, and the time is drawing near when that choice must be distinctly and definitely expressed. I hope I have said nothing which will embarrass the Government. It has been far from my wish to do so. The question is one of the gravest moment; but I do think it desirable that before long some solution should be arrived at, and I believe it is equally desirable that the country should, in some degree, at all events, understand the elements of the question. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Salisbury: I think if my noble friend examines carefully into the reports which we have laid before the House he will see that, not owing to any merit on the part of Her Majesty's Government, but owing to the wise, careful, statesmanlike management of the permanent servants of the Crown who have represented us, and the English servants of the Khedive who have carried on that great work of civilisation in that country, there has been a constant and steady progress, bringing peace and tranquillity to the country, bringing an increased means of prosperity to industry and commerce, abating the evils of misgovernment and judicial abuses and of disorder which existed before that time, and even abating that evil on which my noble friend relies the most—namely, the evil of excessive taxation of the inhabitants. In all the matters which constitute the advance of the nation Egypt has made real progress under the temporary guardianship of England. My noble friend has advanced nothing that could be called solid evidence to the contrary. His charges have been so vague that it is impossible to deal with them. He tells me that the assessment is still a grievous wrong. The circumstance that there has been any increase in the heaviness of the assessment has not come under my observation. I doubt it exceedingly. On the contrary, I believe the assessment has been steadily becoming lighter and more just in proportion as the cadastral survey has been carried out, and the partition of burdens has become more equal. I freely admit that the financial state of Egypt is

NOT EVERYTHING THAT WE COULD DESIRE.

The burdens are heavier than we should wish the people to bear, and that for the simple reason that the Governments of Egypt that existed before our time have so squandered the resources of the people that one-half of the revenues of Egypt goes to pay the interest on her debt. That is the burden with which Egypt starts in the financial race, and as long as that burden weighs on her it is impossible to say that her financial condition at all approaches to the ideal. But I did not hear from my noble friend any suggestion of a possible remedy. I have not been able to agree with his suggestion that the guardianship of this country over Egypt has been otherwise than beneficial, or that we have not obtained such a measure of success as we have a right to expect. I need not go further and say that the withdrawal of this country from Egypt would be attended with evil to Egypt. When my noble friend goes beyond the criticism of the past or the examination of the present condition of Egypt, and the effect of the measures which this country has sanctioned or encouraged and asks us to penetrate into the future, and say what the future relations of this country and Egypt are to be, I must respectfully ask the House to allow me to decline. We have again and again explained what in our judgment are the obligations which bind us to Egypt and which we have intended to fulfil, and when my noble friend says there has been vacillation or the semblance of vacillation, I again cannot admit that the charge is sustained by any evidence or any particulars. If my noble friend will do me the honour to refer to the account which I gave four years ago of the policy which the then in-coming Government thought it their duty to pursue with respect to Egypt, and the circumstances in which Egypt found herself, I think he will find we have

NOT DEVIATED BY A HAIR'S BREADTH

from the line which we then laid down. I need not repeat what I have already expressed—namely, the obligation which we feel bound in honour to fulfil before we withdraw from the guardianship of Egypt. But when my noble friend asks us to go beyond that and to convert ourselves from guardians into proprietors, and to say that, in despite of all that we have said and that our predecessors have said, we will, under the circumstances and conditions as they are now, declare our stay in Egypt permanent and our relations to Egypt that of a conquering country to a conquered, I must say I think my noble friend pays an insufficient regard to the sanctity of the obligations which the Government has undertaken and by which they are bound to abide. In such a matter we have not to consider what is the most convenient, or what is the most profitable course, we have to consider the course to which we are bound by our own obligations and by European law. We shall try to observe that rule faithfully. Undoubtedly we have no intention of abandoning our task until it is fulfilled; but we have no authority or right to give it the extension my noble friend desires. (Cheers.)

Lord Herschell remarked that he had recently been in Egypt, and could bear testimony to the fact that there had been real and substantial improvement during the last few years in the judicial system and the administration of the law. (Hear, hear.)

A DERBYSHIRE MAN MADE HAPPY.

UNDER date of Nov. 15, 1886, Mr. Andrew Browes, of Alma House, Dronfield, Derbyshire, writes :—"For many years I have been sorely afflicted with rheumatic gout; some of the time my case was so bad that I was obliged to get up stairs on my hands and knees. I could not walk or do any work. I had tried a great many different remedies, without obtaining any lasting benefit. On several occasions the malady became so serious that I employed medical men, but they did not seem to do me any good. My feet were at times swollen to twice their natural size, and I suffered the greatest agony. I had about given up all hope of ever being well again, when my attention was directed to your infallible pain-killing remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, which I procured and applied to my limbs, with the most marvellous effect. I was in a very short time free from pain, and I have, in a large measure, regained the use of my feet and limbs.

Mr. William Blagden, of Edensor, Blakewell, Derbyshire, was a sufferer from sciatica for two years. St. Jacobs Oil completely cured him when all other remedies had failed.

St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic. Its curative powers are simply marvellous. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It goes right to the spot. It cures when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, which have resisted treatment for the greater part of a lifetime.

THE following advertisement appeared recently in a Paris newspaper :—

A lady having a pet dog, whose hair is of a rich mahogany colour, desires to engage a footman with hair and whiskers to match.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

MR. BRADLAUGH, in the House of Commons on Tuesday, August 13, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State had received a copy of a letter addressed to members of that House, entitled, "India: The Queen-Empress's Promises; How they are Broken," issued from the Indian Political Agency, and written by Mr. William Digby, C.I.E.; whether he was aware if the statements contained therein were accurate, and the documents quoted (1) a memorial to the Viceroy from the Chandalin Maharanee of Rewa; and (2) an autograph letter from the Maharajah of Cashmere were authentic; and whether he would cause inquiry into the allegations in the said letter regarding the administration of affairs controlled by the Indian Foreign Office in connection with the States of Gwalior, Rampur, Bhopal, Rewa, and Cashmere. Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State has received a copy of the letter in question. He cannot commend the accuracy of its statements, nor vouch the authenticity of the documents quoted. The Secretary of State declines to institute an inquiry into the administration of Native States by the Government of India at the instance of a private individual. All the Native Chiefs of India can make representations to the Secretary of State through the Government of India, and can appeal to him against any orders which are passed by that Government. No such representations or appeals have been received by the Secretary of State from any of the Native States mentioned in the question.

THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

On Thursday, August 15, in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J Gorst said: At the Delhi Assembly on Jan. 1, 1877, the Viceroy appointed twenty Councillors of the Empress. Of these, eight only were natives, twelve being Europeans. The title of Councillor of the Empress was honorary. The holders were not to form part of any organised body, and were not to be summoned for collective deliberation, though on occasions of emergency consultations between the Viceroy and one or more of the Councillors might strengthen the hands of the Executive Government. The Council has, according to the original design, never met for the transaction of business; but the Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that successive Viceroys have failed to avail themselves of the advantage of consultation with the individual Councillors when occasion has arisen for their advice. It is the settled policy of the Government of India to associate the Princes and Chiefs of India with the Government of Her Majesty, and no more conspicuous instance of the success of this policy can be cited than the recent arrangements respecting the native armies and the defence of the north-west frontier.

Mr. Bradlaugh: Do I understand the hon. gentleman to say that there are many Native Princes and Chiefs now who are Councillors? Sir J. Gorst: No, sir. I said nothing about them. I said eight were appointed in 1877. Mr. Bradlaugh: Are they alive now or not? Sir J. Gorst: No, sir. I did not say whether they were alive or dead. (Laughter.) Mr. Bradlaugh: Then will the hon. gentleman say? Sir J. Gorst: If the hon. member wishes information on this subject, perhaps he will be good enough to put another question. (Laughter.) Mr. Bradlaugh: I will raise the question on the Indian Budget.

EASTERN AND WESTERN ROUTES.

Mr. Jackson, in reply to Sir G. Campbell, stated that the shortest time of the mail steamers to Shanghai by the eastern route was thirty-seven and a-half days, and the longest forty-two and a-half days. Letters going to Shanghai by the new western route, via the Canadian-Pacific Railway took thirty and a-half days by the shortest, and thirty-two and a-half days by the longest route. This showed a saving in favour of the western route of seven days by the shortest and ten days by the longest routes. To Yokohama the eastern route was fifteen to eighteen days longer than the western. The importance of the Canadian Pacific route for military and naval purposes had been urged upon the Government by members of Parliament by means of public petitions and in other ways, and this was recognised both by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary for War, and induced them to assent to the granting of the subsidy.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

THE following gentlemen cadets of the Senior Division passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in July, 1889, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry :—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

	Marks.		Marks
H C Holma	2646	S J Kennedy	2230
F A Earle	2573	A S Colquhoun	2225
J L Powys	2543	C C Wrigley	2224
C F Harold	2463	E H Payne	2217
E E Bousfield	2460	H F Batemanchampain	2215
G A C Taylor	2453	M V Parry	2211
D C Young	2447	H A S Wright	2206
F W Hawks	2445	W F Smith	2205
H M Allen	2435	H C Harvey	2204
H H S Morant	2421	C G Pack-Beresford	2204
E E Blaine	2376	C E Pereira	2201
C J Sackville-West	2375	W S Prentis	2201
A B Ritchie	2350	H T E Sandwith	2196
H E Cotterill	2345	W E Young	2196
A S Cobbe	2339	C D P Crooke	2187
R C Leman	2329	H Gordon	2183
C E G Norton	2329	C A K Johnson	2182
R Longueville	2324	J A T Tredgold	2182
R S Vandeleur	2298	C J Cumberlege	2180
F Burgess	2252	F J Duncan	2173
R H Raymond	2252		
G S Scriven	2251		
R E Cheyne	2243		

PASSED.

	Marks.		Marks.
d'A C Brownlow	2164	E H Hacon	1956
H A V Cummins	2149	H A Harington	1950
Lord Ardee	2116	G L Derriman	1949
C H M Doughty	2115	H B Rowlands	1945
W J Geddes	2113	H V Warrender	1945
A E Dallas	2105	W B Eliott-Lockhart	1944
G Moberly	2093	C C Onslow	1944
T E Madden	2092	N Lord	1922
C G Lewes	2090	H S Garratt	1917
T B Falton	2088	M F Halford	1908
K S Cassels	2085	R M Battye	1906
G T C Carter	2082	G M H Stirling	1900
A L Trevor-Boothe	2075	H H B Dyson	1899
C W C Knox	2074	H M Richards	1896
C M Carter	2072	P Moir	1863
A O Francis	2072	W K Peake	1846
F C S Palmer-Samborne	2067	M Coutts	1844
J A Murray	2061	E A W Courtney	1830
A H Wilson	2060	W J B Tweedie	1824
T I Drever	2058	J B Melhuish	1814
H J A Banks	2055	H G W Chandler	1809
L T Hay	2050	C H Loveson	1806
A S Adkins	2045	T T Gresson	1804
A W Brown	2042	E M F Wood	1803
E W Keily	2040	J T Fraser	1860
C L Gregory	2029	H A N Forte	1790
G H J Rooke	2029	G F C Saunders	1788
E L Cowie	2018	R H St Maur	1785
C R Johnson	2017	E A Hulseberg	1774
St J A Cox	2013	R A M Ewart	1754
J M A Graham	2008	C L Gaussen	1738
V Henry	2006	E A Swinhoe	1733
C H Campbell	2004	H W E Finch	1729
A S Cooper	2003	W K Trotter	1729
H G P Beville	1997	W K Falcon	1723
H de L Walters	1994	F A W Fitzpatrick	1723
G M Rolland	1992	H M Shiel	1714
R G S L Moriarty	1981	B O Roe	1711
H L Blundell	1980	A K Hudson	1704
G Peacocke	1974	P Greig	1683
W P Dimsdale	1972	G E Rickman	1655
R C Pierce	1969	T G P Lawrenson	1652
J H Lloyd	1968	W H Von Schroder	1641
B N Hill	1966	G M Fry	1638
C Fulcher	1965	R M M Davy	1637
H C Richards	1964	J R G N Kennedy	1597

QUALIFIED ON RE-EXAMINATION.

P G W Eckford	G Capron
L A Bagshawe	

ANOTHER action involving Irish interests will be tried at the next Manchester Assizes. Mr. Biggar, M.P., has brought an action against the *Evening News and Post*, claiming £10,000 damages for libel, and has laid the venue at Manchester. Messrs. Kaye and Guedalla, as solicitors to the *Evening News and Post*, have paid into court the sum of forty shillings, at which the defendants would appear to assess the damage done by the publication on their boards of certain words which were evidently most objectionable to Mr. Biggar.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE SHAH ON ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

M. DE BLOWITZ writes in the *Times* that Prince Malcom Khan, Minister of Persia in London, having informed him that the Shah, to whom he had been presented by M. Tirard, wished to see him before his departure, he went to his residence in the Rue Copernic.

"I know," said the Shah, "that you have seen a great many Sovereigns, but it is not from mere imitation that I want to see you. No! When you were presented to me some days ago I formed the resolution of seeing you again. I want to know your impression of the events that are taking place in Europe, as it is your mission to observe them."

THE REAL RELATIONS OF THE QUEEN AND THE KAISER.

Immediately afterwards the Shah asked me if I thought the acts of politeness exchanged between the German Emperor and Queen Victoria were considered on the Continent as simple personal demonstrations, or as indicating the opinions of the two nations. Nasr-ed-Din seemed very desirous of forming an idea on this point, and he showed that he had followed all the details of the reception of the Emperor with very special interest.

THE POWER OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN ENGLAND.

"The English nation," he said, "with its great industrial cities, with its serious and laborious population, with its political demonstrations, and its high respect for all that is law, appears to me to be one of the most powerful agglomerations of men I have ever seen. What most struck me in the English crowds was the appearance of power which seemed to animate them. They looked you in the face with curiosity, but with a look of energy. Every one seemed to ask 'Why has this man come here; and why do they give him this reception?' I have never seen a people in which every individual seems so much one of the masters of the country; and what especially struck me was that along with this sentiment there is so much respect for the law. I saw the crowds obeying the gestures of the police with a readiness which produced a deep impression on me."

THE SHAH'S ATTACHMENT TO H. R. H. AND ADMIRATION FOR THE QUEEN.

"I have brought with me a feeling of strong attachment to the Prince of Wales and all his family, and also a feeling of great admiration for the Queen. The Prince and his family were not only kind to me, but, what is not so common, they were always equally agreeable, which gave me the impression that it was a pleasure to them to act in this way towards me. I should have liked to be present at the marriage of the Princess Louise, but I had already left London, and I should have had to return for a day to Buckingham Palace. That would have been very inconvenient for me and for everybody.

ENGLAND'S STRENGTH IN HAVING NO NEIGHBOUR.

"When I consider why England is so strong, and should be so strong, I think that the reason is she has no neighbour. When there is no need for an eye at the back of the head it is possible to advance without fear, and England is mistress at home. What has especially struck me is the complete difference between the French and the English nations, and between France and England, near as they are to each other. In no respect are they alike. The French and the English look at you in different ways. A Frenchman looks at you gaily, without asking you why you have come. It gives them much amusement to see men not dressed like themselves and with physiognomies different from their own. You can see why they are a nation always in motion. I have seen nowhere so many people looking at me. Wherever I went, from morning till night, it was the same. They give the impression that there is great prosperity in the country. In England people say, 'Time is money'; in France they should say, 'Time is pleasure.' I inquired how it was that all these worthy people, who looked at me and saluted me graciously, were able to spare so much time. The only reply was that they would make up for it by working more quickly."

IN FRANCE "NOBODY WILL OBEY ANYBODY ELSE."

"In everything France differs from England—in the air you breathe, the sky, the houses, the carriages, the men, and the women. I was much struck with this difference. The French produced on me the impression that they are powerful, rich, gay, and contented with life. It appears that they would be still more so if they were less divided. People have tried to explain to me all these divisions, but I cannot understand them. I think it all comes from this—that nobody will obey anybody else. Paris is like a town which people see in dreams. The Exhibition on the day of the *fete* made such an impression on me that I could not rest a moment. It was a dream.

THE POWER OF THE SHAH AND OF M. CARNOT.

"I admired M. Carnot very much. He is modest and very kind. They tell me he is a perfectly honest man. I believe it. You can see that. He has been very kind to me, and so has Mdme. Carnot, who is very good and worthy. It seemed to me that everybody had kindly feelings towards them. I think M. Carnot fatigues himself too much, but he could not, like me, absent himself from rule for several months. M. Tirard and M. Spuller pleased me much; their reception was very fine. I was surprised to see that everywhere, in the ministries and in the palace of M. Carnot, there were temporary erections of wood and cloth. But it was explained that the Parliament had given an additional payment to the members of the Government to enable them to give receptions during the Exhibition. I think a great deal about that, for it was quite different from what I supposed."

A LONG TIME TO "UNDERSTAND ALL THESE THINGS."

"But one must live a long time in a country to understand all these things, and I think it is dangerous to tell them to those who cannot understand them. I admired Cherbourg and the French vessels of war and the movements of the soldiers. When such powerful nations almost touch each other one can understand that those who rule must be very intelligent to be able to keep peace. Those who govern would require to be better informed and more intelligent than those governed. I have been much pleased to find that those who represent me in Europe are much liked."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E Baker, B
Mr E C Elliot, B
Mr G T Thornhill, B
Mr G M Harriott, B
Mr E A Kenyon, B
Mr F J Paine, B
Mr B K S McDermott, B
Col G G Young, BSC
Col G T Pretyman, BRA
Col C W Babington, B Inf
Col C G Cautley, B Cav
Capt R V Garrett, BSC
Capt A W Brooke, BSC
Lieut A W Warden, BSC
Mr H R Bentley-Taylor, M.
Mr A D Carey, Bo
Mr B Robertson, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H J Bartlett, BCS, 14 days
Mr R W Western, B, 3 mo
Mr C E Pitman, B, CIE, 1 mo
Mr R J B Thomson, B, 12 mo
Mr W L Edge, B, 10 mo
Mr W Smith, Bo, 7 days
Mr P L Rooper, B, 12 mo
Mr C T Metcalfe, BCS, CIE, 2 mo
Mr T H Aplin, B, 3 days
Mr R T Hobart, BCS, 4 mo
Mr T R Wyer, BCS, till 10th Dec
Mr J E Baker, B, 3 mo
Mr R P Atkinson, B, 12 mo
Col H S Jarrett, BSC, 183 days
Col M P Ricketts, BSC, 3 mo
Lt-Col J Hill, BRE, 2 mo
Capt H R W Lumsden, BSC, 3 mo
Lieut R H Ewart, BSC, 6

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

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the best remedy

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of cinchona

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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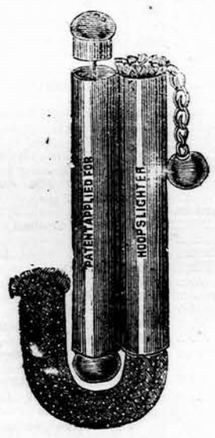

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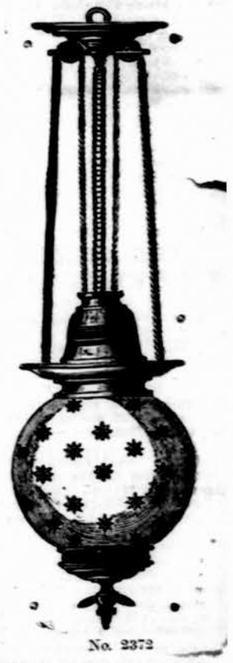

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